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VOL. 1 NO. 218 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913,	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Nov.	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th "	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st. "	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.....	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia....	10000
*29th "	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

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The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate To MARSEILLES. .	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
" LONDON . . "	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival	Departur
Rangoon Maru	T. Date.	4936	30th Oct.	12th Nov.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	15th Nov.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi	5500	16th Nov.	28th Nov.
Inabe Maru.	.....	6189	30th Nov.	12th Dec.

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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
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Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar...
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar ...	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar....
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Ret'n.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	..	737

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LINGA.....2135, Fri. 21st Nov. *5 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
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†PUNDUA .....3305 " 11th December.
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Hyderabad, Sind, 6th November, 1913.

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M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.

WANTED an Assistant Principal for the Govt. Weaving Institute, Serampore. The appointment is open to statutory Natives of India only and will be for a period of six months in the first instance on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. If the services of the officer appointed be made permanent the rate of salary will be Rs. 250 a month with annual increment of Rs. 25 a month rising up to Rs. 500. The appointment does not carry compensation allowance or the right to free quarters. Candidates should have completed a course of instruction in Textile Manufacture at a recognised Technical Institute and should possess Mill experience and a thorough knowledge of the management of Textile Machineries. The selected candidate should be fully capable of taking charge of the work of the Principal of the Institute during his absence on inspection. Applicants should provide with their testimonials, a full statement of their qualifications, particulars under the following heads:—

1. Age.
2. Nationality.
3. Whether they are statutory Natives of India.
4. Whether married or single and with or without family.
5. And how soon they could join after receiving notice of appointment.

Applications should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, Govt. Weaving Institute, Serampore, Bengal.

FOR SALE:

A GOOD MILLINERY business FOR SALE in Bombay. Well patronised disposing owing to ill-health. For particulars apply to Box No. 128 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0765.

Property of Polo Club and Officers 8th Cavalry.

B	W. M. LAPWING ...	Rs. 1,200
	Br. W. M. MERRY WEE.	,, 800
Ch.	A. G. WHITELEGS ...	,, 600
G.	A. H. GREYLAD ...	,, 1,200

All I. P. A. C. Open to any trial or veterinary examination in Jhansi—Apply POLO SECRETARY, 8th Cavalry.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGLISH CABRIOLET by Windover as good as new suitable for a horse 13—15 hands. Price Rs 800. Apply Box 30, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0616

FOR SALE—One "ROVER" CAR, 6 H.P., two-seated, having two side electric and one head gas lamps with tool complete. It is in good order and was used very carefully by an officer who left India. Price Rs. 900.

DHANNARAM HEERALAL,
Motor Dealer,
Nagpur.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOTOR REVE, 2¼ H.P., 1913 model, five months' old. Cost Rs. 600, in excellent condition; will sell for Rs. 425. Apply sharp JAMES S. SMITH, care of Richardson and Cruddas, Engineers, Byculla.

FOR SALE a BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, Bombay, Rs. 1,000, also various Accessories. List on application. Offer considered. Apply

MESS PRES.,
102nd Grenadiers,
Aurangabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE.—OWNER LEAVING POONA.—PRIMROSE GIRL, Brown English Mare by T. H. Primrose Boy ex Ladas dam pedigree Welsh Cob Mare, I. P. A. for life, 7 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all through this season in Poona, good trapper, good mouth and manners, a confidential cob up to weight would make a most useful pony for hills. Price Rs. 1,200.

English Ralli Cart, 4 seated, by Bryant, rubber-tyres: lamps, mat, whip socket, etc., in very good order, painted black picked out yellow. Price Rs. 400.

New set black patent leather Harness used only few times. Price Rs. 90.

Or turn-out Rs. 1,600.

BLUEBIRD, Brown English mare by T. B. Flaxby, out of a Blue Ruin mare, I. P. A. for life, 6 off, broken to stick and ball, regularly hunted by a lady all this season, snaffle mouth, temperate and handy, likely to make a very fine fencer, now being broken to harness. Price Rs. 1,200.

Both these ponies were landed last October, never been sick or sorry and are believed thoroughly sound.

A set of six coloured prints by H. Alkes, framed oak, gold slips, size 18 by 24 inches "One day's sport of three real good ones" dated 1823, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 100.

Two-coloured Coaching prints by above, framed same but rather larger, date 1897. Price Rs. 20.

Apply Major F. MORRIS, Stavely Road, Poona.

404 H. V. Cordite Magazine Rifle by Jeffreys in excellent order, 170 rounds of .404, ammunition, Kader combination electric night sight. Price Rs. 250.

1912 Triumph Motor Bicycle 3½, H. P. free engine, complete with all accessories. Price Rs. 750.

Please apply to Lieut. J. S. DREW, 2nd Q. O. Cameron Highlanders, Bangalore.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st January, 1914, large OFFICE PREMISES (area about 6,000 sq. ft.) on the 1st floor of Carlton House, Outram Road (at present in the occupation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank) English tiled floor and electric lights and fans.

Also two well-lighted 10 feet high BASEMENTS in the same building suitable for godowns or warehouses. Area about 3,300 sq. ft, and 2,400 sq. ft., respectively. For rent, etc., apply to

MR. MISTRI,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET.

A GOOD AIRY OFFICE—Rent Rs. 75/-. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Hummum Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611. 0763

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LACES, FROCKS, IMITATION SILK, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Tilumall Khupchand an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Thakurdwar Cross Lane, opposite Fanaswadi Lane (where also the goods of the Bhuleshwar Shop are removed) THIS DAY FRIDAY the 14th day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) the following goods of the above insolvent such as Silk Frocks, Imitation Jari Laces, Imitation Silk and shop furniture such as Gadlas, Takyas, Show Cupboards, Mehtaboxes, Stands, etc.

A deposit of 50 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Amratlal Dayaram an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 20th instant at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the right, title and interest of above Insolvent in the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—The right title and interest of the above Insolvent in all that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate on the west side of Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay, admeasuring 65 square yards or thereabouts together with the houses buildings standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 539, New Old Survey No. 232 and New Survey No. 8638 and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under A Ward No. 2181 and Street Nos. 126-128 and are bounded on the North by the house of Byramji Cowasji Baluwala, on the South by the house of Adamally Sultanally, on the East by the said Bazargate Street, on the West by the house of Cowasji Edalji Radaria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji Devidas, Solicitors, at their office Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th November, 1913

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

S. S. "SOUTH BOROUGH."

THE abovenamed steamer having arrived in this port is now discharging cargo in "O" Shed and our surveyor Mr. Ericson has been already informed to attend daily. CONSIGNEES are therefore REQUESTED to meet him re any complaints.

(Sd.) A. M. JEEVANJEE & Co.,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Bombay, 14th November, 1913. 0760

NOTICE.

BARODA STATE offers a SCHOLARSHIP to an ART GRADUATE with business instincts for the higher study of Industrial, Economic and Commercial questions in an American University. Apply to the undersigned showing the special qualifications and natural aptitude for business line.

A. M. MASANI,
Minister of Education,
Baroda State.
Baroda, 12th November, 1913. 0762

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

CAST IRON AND STEEL PIPES AND SPECIALS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply c.i.f. Rangoon of the undernoted steel and C. I. pipes and specials. Tenders must be addressed to THE PRESIDENT of the Rangoon Municipality and should be endorsed "Tender for Pipes and Specials" and they must reach the Municipality not later than TUESDAY, 2nd December, 1913.

About 40 cwts. of C. I. pipes and specials.

About 6,400 Lineal feet of steel pipes 15in. diameter.

About 375 Linel feet of steel pipes 3in. diameter.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

L. P. MARSHALL,
M. Inst. C. E.,
M. I. Mech. E., Inst. M. & C. E.
Chief Engineer,
Rangoon Municipality.

NOTICE.

WANTED CONTRACTOR to undertake building of 4 new stations between Nagda and Godhra. Work comprises 13½ lakns of earthwork and rock excavation, etc. That cost of works including permanentway and station machinery over 3½ lakhs. Sealed tenders must be received within 7 days of date of advertisement to include rate for ordinary earthwork.

,, ,, moorum.
,, ,, rock excavation not requiring blasting.
,, ,, rock excavation requiring blasting.
,, ,, brick work in lime.
,, ,, concrete in lime.
,, ,, woodwork.

Contractor to undertake to have 500 men on work within 10 days of receipt of order, 1,000 within 17 days and 1,500 within 24 days. 5 per cent. of order must be deposited with Company as guarantee. Tenders to be addressed to the Undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

J. CAIRNS.
Executive Engineer,
Ahmedabad Division.
8th November, 1913.

MATHERAN HILL STATION MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Matheran Hill Station Municipalicity on SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. at the Office of the Superintendent of Matheran to consider the undermentioned subjects.

The Municipal Councillors are requested to make every endeavour to see the papers of the subjects before attending the Meeting and thus prevent the postponement of a subject on the grounds that the papers have not been seen by some of them.

The papers of the subjects can be seen at the Municipal Office, Matheran, on any day except Sundays and holidays between 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

LIST OF BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED.

1. To read and confirm the minutes of the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 11th October, 1913.
2. To note and record Notification No. 9619 dated 21st October, 1913, printed on page 1756 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" Part 1 of 23rd October, 1913, regarding the transfer of the cattle pound at Matheran to the Municipality from 1st January, 1914.
3. To note the appointment of Mr. V. R. Nathu as 2nd Clerk of the Municipality from 17th October, 1913.
4. To note that services of Mr. V. R. Nathu have been dispensed with from 18th October, 1913 (afternoon) for being absent without leave.
5. To approve of the plots marked out for new cemeteries and new cremation ground at Matheran.
6. To pass the revised Voters' List as no objections have been received.
7. To consider the question of asking Government to amend Section 22 of the Bombay District Municipal Act III of 1901 so as to permit of an appeal to the High Court against the decision of a District Judge in Municipal Election cases.
8. To consider letter, dated 4th November, 1913, from Mr. E. K. Khan, asking to consider the question of reducing the minimum qualifying tax for becoming a Municipal Voter.
9. To consider letter, dated 23rd October, 1913, from the Honourable Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy asking for a refund of taxes.
10. To consider Educational Inspector S. D's letter No. 1923, dated 9th June, 1913, regarding the transfer of Mr. Soman, 1st Assistant Master, Municipal Vernacular School, Matheran.
11. To consider Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's reply to the question of building new quarters for the Hospital establishment.
12. The consider the question of providing quarters for the Municipal sweepers.
13. To consider the report of the Sub-Committee regarding the proposed scavenging cess at Matheran.
14. To consider letter No. 5932, dated 20th October, 1913, from the Collector of Kolaba with regard to the offer of Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy to construct a reservoir at Bombach Spring.

By Order,
C. C. MURISON, Major I.M.S.,
President,
Matheran Hill Station Municipality.
7th November, 1913.

NOTICES.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. EWART LATHAM & Co., have this day removed to
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
42/8, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the above Company have this day been removed to ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
42/8, Church Gate Street.
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the above Company have this day been removed to ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
42/8, Church Gate Street.
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE REGISTERED OFFICES of the above Company have this day been removed to ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
42/8, Church Gate Street.
RAMANNAH, RAMGOPAL & BHOOMIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
By EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Their Attorneys.

THE NEW UNION FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, required by the Indian Companies' Act of 1882 to be held within six months of the date of Registration of the Company, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 40, Church Gate Street, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, 19th November, 1913, at 3 p.m.,

1. To receive the Directors' Report.
2. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.
3. To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th November, 1913, to 1st December, 1913, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ld.
Managing Agents,
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
1st November. 1913.

THE AHMEDABAD ELECTRICITY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST STATUTORY MEETING of the Ahmedabad Electricity Company, Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th November, 1913, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st October, 1913.
2nd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. W. Roberts as a Director.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. T. W. Birkett as a Director.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th November, 1913.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT

APPLICATIONS are invited from suitable persons for the post of SUPERINTENDENT in the Water Works Department. Applicants should have had a good all round experience on a large Water Works and should be well up in waste prevention and pipe-laying. They should also have a good knowledge of plumbing and building work.

Salary Rs. 300, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 400 per month with Rs. 50 per month horse allowance.

The person appointed will be subject to the leave and other rules in force in the Corporation and will be required to subscribe to the Provident Fund.

Applications stating age and qualifications and giving full particulars of experience together with copies of testimonials, addressed to the Secretary, Municipal Office, Calcutta, will be received up to Monday, the 8th day of December, 1913.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office,
Calcutta, 6th November, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Christmas and New Year Holidays 1913-14.

REDUCED RETURN FARES.

DURING the period 12th to 31st December 1913, inclusive, Return Tickets will be issued as under:—

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS.

For any distance over 100 miles each way. AT SINGLE FARES.
For distances 51 to 100 miles each way AT A FARE AND A HALF.
Subject to the proviso that the charge for the lesser distance should in no case exceed that for the greater.

INTERMEDIATE CLASS

For any distance over 50 miles each way. AT TWO THIRD CLASS SINGLE FARES.

These Concession Tickets will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to, and including the 14th January 1914.

The outward journey after commencement must be completed in all cases within the same limit of time as that allowed for ordinary single journey tickets, viz., one day being allowed for break of journey for every 100 miles or part of 100 miles; but no break of journey will be allowed at a station short of 100 miles from the point where the journey was commenced.

This concession will not be allowed in addition to or along with any other concession, and is subject to the condition that the North-Western Railway will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the luggage of persons travelling under it.

By Order,
L. C. D. BEAN,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office,
Lahore, 28th October, 1913.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Petty Stores to the Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915.

2. Tender forms and list of stores required can be had from this office on payment of Re. 1 (Rupee one) between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., (Sundays and Holidays excepted) or on written application.
3. The amount, if any, required as "earnest money" will be noted on the Tender Form by this office and only Government Promissory notes or Treasury receipt for the amount will be accepted in payment. Cash or currency notes will not be taken.
4. Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on 12th December 1913; and will be opened at 1 p. m. on the same day. Parties tendering are invited to attend.
5. The director of Ordnance Factories does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
6. A certificate will be required to the effect that the Tenderers have inspected the authorized patterns and samples of stores kept in the Factory, which can be seen at any time during working hours.
7. The Principal Items required are:—Timber, Cordage, Twin Cotton, Oils (Kerosine, Castor, Lubricating), Oakum, Tallow Drill, Muslin, Bags packing, Lume, Gunny, etc., etc.

F. C. LANE, Major, R.A.,
Superintendent.
Harness and Saddlery Factory,
Cawnpore, 8th November 1913.

FOREST DEPARTMET, ASSAM.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT RUBBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Assam, Shillong, up to noon of the 1st January 1914 for the purchase of the whole quantity of rubber which will be collected and packed by the Forest Department during the season 1913-1914, from the Government Rubber Plantations of Charduar and Kulsi. The yield is estimated to be—

	lbs.	
Charduar Plantation	10,000	More or
Kulsi Plantation	4,000	less

The Charduar rubber will be delivered f.o.b. at Tezpur and the Kulsi rubber f.o.f. at Palasbari.

The rubber will be packed in the usual way, namely, by being pressed into cubes weighing about 1 cwt. and covered with "markin" cloth and double gunny bags.

The cubes will be marked A.—Tree rubber.
B.—Other rubber obtained by cleaning "A" rubber.
C.—Mat rubber,
and bear the Government plantation stamp

The rubber will be delivered as soon after collection as possible.

Tenders should state the price per pound offered.

Offers may be made separately for each class of rubber, but an average rate would be more acceptable.

On the acceptance of any offer a security deposit of 5 per cent. must be paid if demanded.

The Conservator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender or to assign reasons for declining any Tender.

R. M. WILLIAMSON,
Offg. Conservator of Forests, Western Circle,
Assam.
Shillong, the 30th September 1913.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 21650 of 1913.

Ramkrishna Dattraya Rajadhyaksha....Plaintiff.
versus
Eknath R. Kulkerni and 2 Narayen Vinayak Gole for self and representing the members of the New Deccani Mess Club of the Bombay Veterinary College Hotel at Parel.....Defendants.

NOTICE.

UNDER O. . Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908, notice is hereby given that Ramkrishna Dattraya Rajadhyaksha has filed a suit being No. 21650 of 1913, in the Bombay Court of Small Causes against Eknath R. Kulkerni and 2 Narayen Vinayek Gole for self and representing the members of the New Deccani Mess Club of the Bombay Veterinary College Hotel at Parel, for recovery of Rs. 498-15-6 being the balance due for boarding (food) supplied to the members for January and February 1913 including damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the breach of contract by the defendants.

The suit will come on for hearing on Tuesday, the 18th day of November 1913.

Dated this 5th day of November 1913.

F. D. SPENCER,
Registrar.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay.	Stations.	Up To Bombay.
H.M.		H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22-26 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep	7-24
8-18 ,,	Bhopal ..... ,,	21-16
11-4 ,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-32
13-25 ,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-37
15-14 ,,	Gwalior..... ,,	13-48
17-45 ,,	Agra Cantonment..... ,,	11-14
18-41 ,,	Muttra ..... ,,	10-19
21-0 ,,	,,	8-0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi..... Arr.	7-35
22-9 ,,	Ghaziabad ..... Dep.	7-5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment ..... ,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur ..... ,,	3-58
3-0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment..... Dep.	2-11
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana..... ,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur..... ,,	22-37
8-4 ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	21-1
9-33 ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	20-0
16-5 ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... ,,	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down		Up
H.M.		H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay Arr.	12-35
21-0 Arr.	Dep.	8-0
21-30 Dep.	Delhi..... Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.	Ambala..... Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.	Kalka..... Arr.	0-11
12-45 Arr.	Simla..... Dep.	18-0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down.		Up.
H.M.		H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
13-25 Dep.	Jhansi..... Dep.	15-57
18-45 Arr.	Arr.	15-29
16-20 Dep.	Oral..... Dep.	13-14
18-45 ,,	Cawnpore ..... ,,	11-8
20-0 Arr.	Lucknow..... ,,	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

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NOTICES:

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Wasudeo Mulye, C.I.E., also known as Krishnarao Vasudeo Mulye or Krishnarao Mulye late of Indore Hindu inhabitant, deceased, who was also a member of the joint Hindu Family .....

VINAYAK KRISHNA alias Bapu Mulye son and sole executor according to the tenor of the will of the deceased aboverfamed of Indore Hindu Inhabitant at present temporarily residing at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H. H. Wadia,
The 8th day of November, 1913.

Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE.

	Rs.	a.
MANUAL OF COLLOQUIAL ARABIC. Practical Rules for learning the Language, Vocabulary, Dialogue, Letters and Idoms, etc. In English and Arabic. By Rev. Anton Tien, Ph. D., M.R.A.S.	5	10
RUBBER AND RUBBER PLANTING. By R. H. Lock, Sc.D.	4	6
BIRD CAY. By H. De Vere Stacpoole, Author of "The Cruise of the 'Kingfisher'", "The Blue Lagoon," etc.	4	6
THE PAVILION ON THE LINKS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated by Gordon Browne, R.I.	3	1
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MY COSMOPOLITAN YEAR. By the Author of "Mastering Flame". With nineteen illustrations	6	0
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THE BEAUTY OF LIFE. Being Selections from the Writings of Arthur Christopher Benson. Compiled by Caroline Abbott Derby with an introduction	5	4
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THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY. By Oscar Wilde	6	9
THE BIRD OF TIME. Songs of Life, Death and the Spring. By Sarojini Naidu. With an Introduction by Edmund Gosse and Portrait of the Author	4	6
ROYAL AUCTION BRIDGE. By W. Dalton, Author of "Auction Bridge Up-To-Date," "Bridge Abridged," etc.	3	1
A PLEA FOR THE YOUNGER GENERATION. By Cosmo Hamilton, Author of "The Blindness of Virtue"	2	3
ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERYTHING	2	3
MODERN BILLIARDS. By John Roberts and Others. Edited by F. M. Hotine. With 921 diagrams and other illustrations	4	8
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THACKER & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.

197

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TWO BIG FILMS
IN A LION'S DEN.
A thrilling story of circus life.

HOW BELLA WAS WON.
From "Our Mutual Friend"

Another Big Hit.
Mr. LESLIE ROSS
A Refined Comedian.
Funny in every fibre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

The last Performances of the New Bandmann Opera Company.

To-Night at 9-15 Sharp.
The Tver Popular Musical Comedy
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN."

To-morrow Night
Important Revival with New Scenery and Costumes of Sydney Jones' Masterpiece
"THE GEISHA"

Monday, 17th November.
Grand Farewell Benefit to the Popular Comedian MR. ALFRED FRITH
By Special Request
"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES."

Tuesday, 18th November.
Last and Farewell Performance.
Farewell of the Bandmann Opera Company.
By Special Request
PINK LADY.

Prices of Admission :—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5.
Balcony Rs. 3. Gallery Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
Performance commences at 9-15 Sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

Look out for the Bandmann Londoners in the latest London Ragtime Revues.

Special Notice:—Arrangements have been made for Tramway Cars in the direction to Fort to wait at the Girgaum Terminus at the close of the performance.

0747

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th
THE MAUD ALLAN-CHERNIAVSKY Co.
under the Direction of
W. ANGUS McLEOD.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.

MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES:
BOXES from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
STALLS Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
DRESS CIRCLE Rs. 6.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.
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MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL EXHIBITION will take place in February, 1914. For prospectus apply to
Lt-Col. C. DONOVAN, I.M.S.,
Hon. Secretary,
Madras Fine Arts Society,
Dunduan, Nungumbakam, Madras, S.W.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AMUSEMENTS:

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL.
Thursday, 20th November at 9-30 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY and Her Excellency LADY WILLINGDON (Patrons of the Society), and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief (Vice-Patron and President of the Society).

Cantata... ... ... MAY QUEEN ... ... Sterndale Bennett.
Ballad ... ... BANNER OF ST. GEORGE ... ... Elgar.

(For the first time in Bombay.)

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. E. F. Halliwell .....Soprano. Miss M. Willson..... ... Contralto.
Mr. A. L. Cowen .....Tenor. Mr. Joseph Dodds..... Bass.

WITH

Chorus of 70 voices.

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency's Orchestra will accompany.

Solo Pianist ... ... Mr. Frank St. Leger.
Conductor ... ... Mr. Edward .

Prices.—Centre of Hall Rs. 4, Sides of Hal Rs. 2.
All Seats can be reserved.
Plan at MARCKS Co., Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, Fort.

0759

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
A Strong and Gripping Drama
THE EAGLE'S CLAW.
A splendid sensational drama full of startling incident, dealing with the methods of an up-to-date, expert criminal and his detection.

SEE THE AEROPLANE vs. MOTOR RACE!
The most Exciting Scene ever Screened.

BUFFALO-RACING IN JAVA. *Coloured Views.*
BUNNY CHASED BY BLOOD HOUNDS. *Ripping Comic.*

THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
Saturday & Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE Shows—Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE ALCAZAR **CINEMA DE LUXE.** 6-30 Where Everybody Steers TWICE NIGHTLY 10.

Still on the Boom—More "Stars."
Last Night of our Present Programme.
"THE YETTMAHS"

Y Y S S. O
E M T I N.
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T I R L A
T H R I U C
A N. O S T
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Mystic Carnival of Transformations.

....SADIE.... ....IRENE....
..WILLIAMS .. ....BERYL....
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THE "WARLEYS"
In a Musical Sketch 1st and 3rd.

FULL PROGRAMME OF PICTURES.
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Another Grand Change To-morrow.

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THREE SHOWS TO-NIGHT.
7, 8-30, 10.
A Magnificent Series of Photo Plays
RAY OF SUNSHINE.
A Drama that deals with human Frailties,

SLEEPING CAR—MAN.
"WIFFLES" AT HIS 'BEST.'
COMICS & PATHE'S GAZETTE.

Prices always the same.
LOOK OUT TO-MORROW
SOMETHING OUT OF THE COMMON.
Full Particulars—Watch this space.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents for the first time in India
THE BANDMANN LONDONERS
in the latest London Ragtime Revues.

Friday November 21st. | For the First Time in Bombay. The Present London Rage
"HULLO RAGTIME"
as played for two years and still crowding the Hippodrome Theatre, London.

Saturday November 22nd. | For the First Time in Bombay
The Enormously Successful Revue from the Pavillion Theatre, London.
"STEP THIS WAY"
(Everybody's Doing it Now)
Now packing the Pavillion Theatre London.

NEW COMPANY, NEW DRESS, NEW SCENERY, NEW EVERYTHING.
Be in the Fashion: See and Learn Ragtime.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

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No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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PARSI BAZAR STREET,
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and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

mmary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the southern half of the divisions

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity l. normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and in defect at Bikaner and Kotah. Minimum temperature is in excess at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usaul. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; night temperature is in defect at Chanda and in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so genrally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 13th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Deficiency since 1st Nov. to date
PESHAWAR-AREA—						
Bushire						
Do. (4th)	77.3	67.0	75	0.00		—0.21
Jask	87.3	69.3	77	0.00		0.00
Muskat						
Do. (2nd)	91.3	76.1	58	0.00		—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	88.3	58.5	54	0.00		0.00
Rawalpindi	81.9	41.1	58	0.11		0.00
Lahore	85.4	48.2	74	0.00		0.00
Sirsa	86.3	51.5	57	0.00		0.00
Ambala	84.5	48.9	58	0.05		—0.20
Delhi	84.5	60.8	45	0.00		—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.0	59.5	41	0.00		—0.03
Mainpuri	89.8	56.6	59	0.00		—0.11
Jhansi	91.6	59.6	34	0.00		—0.05
Cawnpore	89.1	57.0	70	0.00		—0.29
Allahabad	89.6	57.5	47	0.00		—0.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	91.1	54.8	61	0.00		0.00
Karachi	84.5	70.5	86	0.00		—0.05
Ajmer	87.6	58.2	61	0.00		—0.01
Jaipur	90.2	54.6	48	0.00		—0.01
Kotah	91.1	62.6	35	0.00		0.00
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.5	60.5	81	0.00		0.00
Dwarka	88.3	75.2	75	0.00		0.00
Veraval	88.1	66.3	42	0.00		0.00
Rajkot	90.6	59.8	64	0.00		—0.14
Bhavnagar Para.	91.5	65.8	52	0.00		0.00
Surat	94.4	61.1	60	0.00		—0.06
Ahmedabad	94.1	62.2	47	0.00		0.00
Deesa	93.3	58.4	55	0.00		0.00
Neemuch	87.9	58.0	34	0.00		0.00
Indore	89.1	54.1	46	0.00		—0.11
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	87.8	51.3	58	0.00		—0.24
Saugor	87.8	54.6	20	0.00		—0.15
Hoshangabad	88.6	53.1	75	0.00		—0.24
Khandwa	92.2	57.1	46	0.00		—0.22
Akola	91.2	51.5	39	0.00		—0.28
Amraoti	88.8	57.8	30	0.00		—0.30
Nagpur	89.6	59.3	44	..		—0.57
Chanda	87.5	52.5	69	..		—0.50
Raipur	80.7	60.6	52	..		—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	70.3	66	..		—0.33
Ratnagiri	94.8	68.4	52	..		—0.37
Mormugao	85.5	68.7	67	..		—0.70
Karwar	90.2	68.5	78	..		—1.52
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.4	55.1	40	..		—0.29
Ahmednagar	87.1	56.0	37	..		—0.30
Poona	89.0	58.3	51	0.00		—0.67
Sholapur	90.3	57.1	30	0.00		—0.69
Bijapur	88.2	57.3	36	0.00		—0.64
Belgaum	86.8	56.5	31	0.00		—1.30
Aurangabad	88.4	55.5	32	0.00		—0.30
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.9	54.7	55	0.00		—0.46
Hyderabad	88.3	58.2	52	0.00		—0.81
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.8	69.3	65	0.03		—2.00
Calicut	86.8	78.1	89	2.60		—0.55
Cochin	87.7	76.2	84	1.56		—2.66
Colombo	85.5	73.5	90	0.17	7.23	0.40
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.3	65.2	74	..		—3.97
Bellary	90.5	60.3	41	..		—1.33
Guddapah	89.5	63.0	67	..		—1.70
Madras	84.0	70.5	81	..	13.21	7.02
Bangalore	83.8	56.8	57	..	0.11	—2.01
Coimbator	88.4	71.3	81	..	1.00	—0.82
Trichinopoly	88.1	70.3	68	..	4.37	2.04
Negapatam	85.2	72.7	90	..	21.75	14.62

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY 12th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	inches	29.899
Temperature of Air	degrees	79.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	72.2
Dew Point	,,	69.2
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0.71
Extent ofof cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.4
Maximum temperature of Air	..degrees	87.3
Minimum do. do.	,,	72.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E,E NE,WNW.NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles		126

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13th November, was 30.127 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 133 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1913 — High Water

Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.
	November	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	13	m 13 24	26 6
		11 20 a	28 3
Fri.	14	m 10 57	26 6
		11 54 a	28 7
Satur.	15	m 11 32	26 5
Sun	16	m 0 30	28 9
		0 9 a	26 2
Mon.	17	m 1 8	28 7
		0 48 a	25 10
Tues.	18	m 1 49	28 2
		1 31 a	25 4
Wed.	19	m 2 34	27 8
		2 20 a	24 9

1913 — Low Water

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	November	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	13	m 4 39	19 4
		4 35 a	15 9
Fri.	14	m 5 15	19 3
		5 5 a	15 5
Satur.	15	m 5 50	19 4
		5 36 a	15 3
Sun.	16	m 6 25	19 8
		6 8 a	15 1
Mon.	17	m 7 2	20 0
		6 41 a	15 8
Tues.	18	m 7 43	20 4
		19 a	16 4
Wed.	19	m 8 34	20 8
		8 6 a	17 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.	Sunset
13. (Thurs.)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
14. (Fri.)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
15. (Satur.)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m
16. (Sun.)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m
17. (Mon.)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m.
18. (Tues.)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m.
19. (Wed.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon.	Oct.	30th	7h 59.2m	P.M.
First Quarter.	Nov.	6th	0h 4.4m.	A.M.
Full Moon.		14th	4h 41.4m.	A.M.
Last Quarter.		21st	1h 26.5m.	P.M.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body [illegible] and strenghens broken down tissues.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE.

(From Our Correspondents.)

Nov. 13.

The tone of the Market is quiet and Banks are better buyers, 3 months sight bills having been placed at 1s. 4 3/8d. for near delivery. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance for the mail.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—
T. T. ready, 1s. 4 1/16d.
D. D. mail, 1s. 4 3/32d.
T. T. forward, 1s. 4 3/32d., January.
Bank's buying—
Private D. D. ready, 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 months ready, 1s. 4 3/8d. to 13/32d.
Credits 3 months forward, 1s. 4 5/16, March.
Credits 6 months ready, 1s. 4 9/16d.
Francs 3 months ready, 172½.
Marks 3 months ready, 140.
60 days Hongkong, 145½.
60 days Shanghai, 198.
60 days Japan, 148¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Market has been quiet throughout the day with a small business passing. Rates opened and closed unchanged at our quotations.

We quote:—
Cash .....Rs. 95-5-0.
Settlement ..... ,, 95-6-0.

BULLION.

The London Market reports a decline of 1/16 in ready bar silver, while for 2 months' delivery the rate is unchanged. Locally the Market has been irregular, and fluctuations have been frequent during the day ranging from 81-4 to 80-13, and closing at our quotations. There is more life in the Market than there has been for some days.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	0	0
Australian bar gold	23	15	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	81	0	0
,, ,, 1st Settlement....	81	0	0
,, ,, 2nd Settlement..	79	5	0

COTTON.

The governing markets are steadier and New York closed 13 points higher for January and March. Liverpool recovered part of yesterday's decline and will probably open about 3 points higher to-day. Private telegrams are on the "bull" side, and purchases at the present level of prices are considered advisable. Locally the Market opened steadier and rates showed an advance of about Rs. 2 all round. Business is reported in Bengals for December and January delivery, and there has been an enquiry for fine Broach March by shippers, but the higher rates quoted have partially checked the demand. The Market closes a trifle easier but without any perceptable change.

Fine M. G. Broach Rs. 325, March.
Good M. G. Broach Rs. 312, March.
Fine M. G. Hingunghat Rs. 302/3 January.
Fine M. G. Nagpur Wurdha Rs. 299/300, January.
Fine M. G. Yeotmal Rs. 294 January.
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon Rs. 290 January.
Fine M. G. Khanigaon Akola Rs. 281 January.
Fine M. G. Khandeish Rs. 264 January.
F. G. M. G. Khandeish Rs. 254 January.
Fine M. G. Bengals Rs. 246-7 January.
Fine M. G. Bengals Rs. 243 December.
Fine M. G. Bengals Rs. 240 November.
F. G. Bengals Rs. 239 January.

THE LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening tone. Dull.
Estimated Sale. 7,000 bales.
Imports. 29,000 bales.
Future delivery prices:—

N. D.	D. J.	J. F.	F. M.	M, A,
7.04*	7.03*	7.03*	7.03*	7.04*
A. M.	M. J.	J. J.	J. A.	
7.04*	7.05*	7.02*	7.00*	

*Plus 3.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

The Cash Balances at the Bank of Bengal and its branches are reduced to the extent of Rs. 53,30,000 and the percentage of cash to liabilities payable on demand stands at 26.17 as against 28.35 last week and 31.04 two weeks ago.

The local Bank rates have been raised from 6 to 7 per cent.

The Exchange Market opened steady at yesterday's rates, 1s. 4 3/8d. and 1s. 4 9/16d. being done this afternoon for document attached bills for three months and those for six months.

Telegraphic Transfers are available at 1s. 4 1/16d., on demand being quoted at 1s. 4 1/8d.

Three and a half per cent. Government Paper changed hands this afternoon at Rs. 95-2 for cash, small lots being mentioned at Rs. 95-6.

There are indications in the Share Market that local investments have touched the bottom and as an improvement is anticipated at this juncture a good opportunity presents itself for judicious purchases.

A general advance of from four to eight annas took place to-day in some coal shares, but this indication of strength fell off at the close.

Jute shares are obtaining more support in response to improved conditions in the Gunny Market.

In the Market for raw jute nothing of much consequence occurred to-day, this being a Marwari holiday, but pucca bales are reported firmer, Rs. 79-8 having been done with buyers over. Kutcha bales are steady to firm with fair demand for low qualities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	dull
Estimated sales	7,000
Total imports	29,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
N. D.	7·01	7·04
D. J.	7·00	7·03
J. F.	7·00	7·03
F. M.	7·00	7·03
M. A.	7·01	7·04
A. M.	7·01	7·04
M. J.	7·02	7·05
J. J.	6·99	7·02
J. A.	6·97	7·00

BAMANJI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL,

MEETING OF GENERAL BOARD.

A meeting of the General Board of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital was held at No. 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday Mr. B. D. Petit presiding.

The Hon. Sir D. D. Davar, moved that the report of the working of the Hospital from 1st April, 1912, to 31st December, 1912, and the audited accounts and Balance Sheets for the period, August 1905, to 31st March, 1913, and 1st April, 1912, to 31st December, 1912, printed copies of which have been previously circulated among the members, and which are taken as read be, and are hereby, approved and adopted.

Sir Dinshaw D. Davar, moving the adoption of the report, said it would be a matter for satisfaction to the community that they had succeeded in having an hospital which without any exaggeration might be compared in point of structure, convenience and up-to-dateness, to any other hospital in the Presidency, and the existence of that hospital was in the main due to the munificence of their Chairman, than whom they had no truer or more generous-hearted friend of their community.

As for the Secretary, they all knew the work done by him, and nothing more need be said about that. Referring to the charge of over-building the speaker said, they must remember that those donors who gave money insisted on blocks being built to bear the name of their departed relations, and if they had not built the blocks they would not have got the money. Only a short time ago a lady offered Rs. 40,000 for building a block, an offer which they had to refuse. Besides they had to remember that if the institution continued to make progress at the present rate, and when the benefits of the institution came to be known, not only among the Parsi community in Bombay but in the mofussil, they would have very little spare room left in the Hospital, and he was sure that in the near future nobody would come forward to say that they had built more than was required.

FREE PATIENTS.

Referring to the great number of free patients admitted into the Hospital, Sir Dinshaw Davar said that when the institution was thrown open and the Executive Committee met, they found that there was a rule saying that of the number of paid patients admitted they could admit only twenty per cent. free. Now at the commencement the number of paying patients did not exceed twenty or twenty-five, so they could admit only a very limited number of free patients. Thus it seemed anomalous that the Parsis should have subscribed a magnificent sum and yet their poor should not properly benefit. The Committee therefore resolved that any Parsi who was ill and sought admission should be admitted and his circumstances examined afterwards. That tentative measure had since been continued. As to the number of deaths that had occurred among the patients, the fact was that they never refused admission to patients even in the worst state of health and in some cases deaths occurred within a few hours of admission. The phrase mentioned in the report namely "Left for other causes" meant that patients left relieved though not absolutely cured. Their Honorary staff in point of ability was second to none in the whole of India.

PARSI NURSES.

The speaker next referred to the paucity of Parsi nurses. He said the Hospital authorities were most anxious to have the nursing staff composed as far as possible by Parsi nurses and they were prepared to give young Parsi girls boarding and lodging and probationer's pay of Rs. 10, Rs. 20 and Rs. 30 per month during the first, second and third year respectively. He regretted the fact that the community had not taken up this question seriously and consequently they had to depend upon nurses of other communities whoo charged exorbitant fees for their labours. Here was a fine opening for young Parsi ladies and it was an honourable occupation of which nobody need ever be ashamed.

"CONCENTRATED FOOLISHNESS."

Sir Dinshaw Davar next referred to what he termed "the concentrated foolishness" of most of the suggestions made in the "Times of India" recently regarding the way in which the Hospital should be run. The speaker assured these correspondents that the Hospital was by no means bankrupt and they need have no fear about its future. The one great fact to which he would like to draw the attention of the public was that the Hospital shut its doors on no poor Parsi who was unable to procure medical aid at home. It was at times difficult to make patients leave the Hospital even after they were perfectly convalescent, and in one case they had seen a couple of patients indulging in a game of cards.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

The speaker went on to say that they had at present an Endowment Fund of Rs. 2 lakhs. They were very thankful to the Trustees of the Wadia Charities for their donation of Rs. 30,000 a year for 5 years, and they had further promised to donate two lakhs to the Endowment Fund. The speaker referred to other donations, and said that a friend of his had promised to give Rs. 2 lakhs, but had not yet given the sum, but he assured them that he would worry that friend of his until he made good his promise.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: If you mean me I will say that I have never made such a promise.

Sir Dinshaw Davar said he had not mentioned his name. Sir Dinshaw further said that on the Petit day they had issued an appeal and in response to that, monthly subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 2,300 had been promised.

PARSI CHARITY.

Sir Dinshaw Davar further said he had sometimes been called a professional beggar, and a narrow-minded one in the bargain, who was only asking for sectional charity. He would ask those who preferred that charge against him to remember that the late Mr. Wadia had given away Rs. one crore and a half and the late Mr. J. N. Tata half a crore for the benefit of all the communities. He had mentioned only these two recent instances and he would ask his critics if they could point to any conspicuous instance in which a donation given by a non-Parsi had benefited the Parsi community. The Parsis had given away quite a good sum for catholic charity and could he not then ask his co-religionists to give what they could for the benefit of their own community in the future? In conclusion he maintained that at present they had among them no charity whose claims were more paramount than those of this Hospital.

Mr. H. M. Cama seconded the motion.

Mr. H. A. Wadia said they must not shut their eyes to the defects when they found them, because they all wanted to put the Hospital on a sound footing. The one great defect was the huge deficit. A large part of the expenditure had been devoured by the staff and they must economise. At present the expenses of the Hospital were met by subscriptions, but he warned them against putting too great a strain on the purse of the charitable members of a small community like theirs.

Sir Dinshaw Davar said the expenses of the staff did not exceed those of the E. G. Hospital staff.

The motion was then put to the vote and unanimously carried.

Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji moved that the Secretary be authorised to issue on the 13th November, 1913, voting papers returnable by 25th November, 1913, to the members of the General Committee for the election from among themselves of the 12 members of the Executive Committee to represent the General Board in place of the present 12 members whose term of office expires on 15th November, 1913, but who are eligible for re-election, and Messrs. Dadabhoy M. Jeejeebhoy and Hirjibhoy B. Warden are appointed as scrutineers for the purpose, and the Secretary is hereby further authorised to announce in the papers for the information of the public, the list of members declared as elected by the said scrutineers.

Dr. K. Engineer and Dr. S. Nariman drew the attention of the meeting to the fact that a circular had been sent round suggesting as to who should be elected and a caucas had been formed.

Sir Dinshaw Davar said it was a most undesirable proceeding.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Kawasji Dadabhoy Dubash proposed and Mr. Hirjeebhoy B. Warden seconded that the following office-bearers be appointed for a period of two years from the 15th November, 1913, to the 15th November, 1915:—Mr. B. D. Petit (President); the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy (Vice-President); Mr. Dadabhoy M. Jeejeebhoy (Hon. Treasurer); Mr. J. M. Vimadalal (Hon. Solicitor); Mr. J. B. Petit (Hon. Secretary).

Mr. H. A. Wadya proposed and Mr. Rustomji B. Jeejeebhoy seconded that (*a*) the General Committee while accepting the resignation of Lieut.-Col. M. P. Khareghat, as Joint-Secretary, appreciate the very valuable services he rendered to the Hospital; (*b*) that the question of the advisability or otherwise of appointing a Medical Secretary in place of Lieut.-Col. Khareghat, who has resigned be referred to the Executive Committee for disposal in such manner as they may think proper or to make such suggestions as they may think proper in the light of the experience gained by them during the last 18 months and submit them to the General Board.

The motion was carried.

The following resolutions were also carried:—"That Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., and Mr. Rustomji K. Mody, be appointed Honorary Auditors for the years 1913 and 1914; that the Executive Committee be requested to revise all the rules and regulations of the Hospital in the light of the experience of the last 18 months and to submit them to the General Board and that a vote of thanks be accorded to the retiring Executive Committee and the office-bearers for their valuable services to the institution during the tenure of their office.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, November* 13, 1913).

Major T. A. F. R. Oldfield, on return to duty, to be Assistant Resident, Okhamandal, and Commandant, Waghir Corps, vice Captain C. C. J. Barrett, transferred.

Mr. Roy Havelock Haslam, Mr. William Orr, and Mr. Harold Edwin Butler to be Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police on probation, and to report themselves to the Principal of the report themselves to the Principal of the Central Police Training School at Nasik.

Captain S. M. Castle, 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, to be Cantonment Magistrate, Deolali, in addition to his Military duties, vice Major C. R. Mortimore, 1st Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, transferred.

Mr. G. V. Patwardhan, First Class Subordinate Judge, Satara, to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara Sessions Division, as a temporary measure.

Mr. D. Healy, on return from leave, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier.

The services of Captain O. H. C. Molony, 94th Russell's Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

Mr. A. Willard to be Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, and to continue in charge of the Political Department.

Mr. W. T. Conway to be Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, and to continue in charge of the Judicial Department.

Mr. George Seymour Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., has been nominated by His Excellency the Governor to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Honourable Surgeon H. W. Stevenson, C.S.I., I.M.S., whose resignation has been accepted.

Captain O. H. C. Molony to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee, during the absence on leave of Major R. J. T. Stewart.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Nasik.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Mr. James Walter Sadgun, B.A., as a candidate for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to his qualifying for appointment as a probationer for the Provincial Forest Service.

The services of the Hon'ble Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

First Class Assistant Surgeon Sorabji Furdunji Gandhi, L.M. and S., to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 9th July 1913.

Major W. D. A. Keys, M.D., B.S., (Db.), I.M.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months.

Major V. B. Bennett, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., I.M.S, to be a Civil Surgeon of the First Class vice Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jackson, M.B., B.Ch. (R.U.I.), I.M.S.

On relief by Mr. Bangalore Krishnarav, Mr. Williams will take up his appointment as Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation District.

Mr. V. T. Agashe, L.C.E., Sanitary Engineer to Government, is granted privilege leave from the date of relief by Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., till 23rd December 1913, inclusive with permission to afflix the Christmas holidays to his leave.

Mr. P. J. Fitz-Gibbon, M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, Class I, is permitted to retire from His Majesty's service with effect from the afternoon of the 1st December 1913.

His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased, to appoint Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to be a Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay from the 17th November to the 13th December 1913, inclusive.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are pleased to admit Mr. Vasant Govind Prabhakar, LL.B., Mr. Ganesh Lakshman Deshmukh, LL.B., and Mr. Vinayak Bhaskar Patvardhan, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to issue to Mr. Shripad Trimbak Ranade, LL.B., and Mr. Ganesh Raghunath Fagre, Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Court or Courts of the Dharwar and Satara Districts respectively.

His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to nominate Major S. C. Evans, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), I.M.S., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.A., M.D., B.C. (Cantab.), D.P.H, (Cantab.), L.M.S., resigned.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby notifies, under section 10 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, that Mr. Balkrishna Vasudeo Pandurang has been appointed a Councillor by Government in accordance with section 35 of the said Act in place of Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, I.C.S., resigned.

HINDU AMBULANCE WORK AT PANDHARPUR.

The Hindu Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade which was sent to Pandharpur for First Aid service and Medical Relief amongst the pilgrims during Kartiki fair returned to Bombay, after three days work on Wednesday last. They were able to attend to 47 cases. Another main feature of their service was that they distributed thousands of leaflets amongst the pilgrims on the prevention of Cholera and other sanitary hints. Their services were very much appreciated by the public as well as by the local officials.

BALANCES IN GOVERNMENT TREASURIES.

The following balances were held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—October 1911, Rs. 16,22,19,000; October 1912, Rs. 22,50,92,000; and October 1913, Rs. 21,93,37,000.

MALWAN DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

A District Agricultural show will be held at Malwan from 15th of December, and it will be open for inspection to the public for three days following. Lectures and demonstrations by specialists hafe been arranged and the show is expected to be a great success as the Agricultural Department has promised to render effective and valuable help, writes a correspondent. Exhibits should reach the Secretary of the Show Committee before the 10th December.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

BOMBAY, 14th Nov. 1913.

1209. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 17th instant at 7 P.M.

1210. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 18th instant at Head-Quarters.
II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 18th instant at 6. 45 P.M.

1211. *Bugle Practice.*—There will be a bugle practice on Tuesday the 18th instant at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla at 6. P.M.

1212. *Parade.*—Wednesday the 19th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6. P.M.
Dress.-Drill Order, Uniform, shorts with Caps.
Subject.-Outposts.

1213. *Issue of Arms.*—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain.
Offg. Adjutant Bo. Vol. Rifles

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay 13th November 1913.

280. *Parade.*—Saturday 15th November 1913, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D.R.F. at Colaba North Battery.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 P.M.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

281. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Corps on Sunday next the 16th instant for Class Firing; It is hoped that as many Members as possible will turn out and Complete their Class Firing. Spare Rifles will be issued on the Range.

1st Train laves as under:—
Colaba at 5-55 A.M.
Victoria Terminus at 6-10 A.M.
Members may leave Bombay by any train provided they arrive at Ghat Kopar by 12 noon.

(Sd.) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 13th.

S. S. Helios	Kundsen	Bangkok	October 24.
S. S. Markgraf	Schapp	Daressalam	,, 30.
S. S. Fazilka	Rose	Melbourne	,, 7.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13th

S. S. Rangoon Maru	Dert	Kobe etc.
S. S. Gryfevale	Steel	Midlesbrough.
S. S. Austria	Casulich	Trieste etc.
S. S. Kola	Minett	Busreh via Karachi.
S. S. Dulwich	Redding	Karachi.
S. S. Elysia	Coverley	Liverpool and Marseilles.
S. S. Strathgarry	Neil	Garston
S. S. Navarino	Semple	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Thursday.

Steamer	* Umsiga	for	Hull etc.
Do.	Uganda	for	Calcutta
Do.	Markgraf	for	Zanzibar
Do,	Helios.	for	Bangkok.

* To arrive.

S.S. Helios:—The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain A. Kundsen, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bangkok, which port she had left on October 24th, with a cargo of timber and 3 passengers.

S.S. Markgraf:—The German East Africa Line, steamer Markgraf, 2,325 tons, Captain C. J. Schapp, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Daressalam, which port she had left on October 30th, with a general cargo and pasesngers.

S.S. Fazilka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Fazilka, 2,698 tons, Captain J. Rose, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Melbourne, which port she had left on October 7th, with a general cargo, 442 horses and passengers.

S.S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line, steamer Elysia, 3,998 tons, Captain J. A. Caverley, sailed on Thirsday for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Strathgarry:—The steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain A. C. Neil, sailed on Thursday for Zarston, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S.S. Navarino:—The steamer Navarino, 3,300 tons, Captain C. F. Semple, sailed on Thursday, for Calcutta, with balast.

The P. and O. Company's S.S. Salsette with the Homeward Mails of the 8th, instant arrived Aden at 1 p.m., Wednesday the 12th, idem.

The P. and O. Company's S.S. Malwa with the outward Mails of the 7th instant passed Suez at 7 a.m., on Thursday the 13th idem.

The Agents of the Elleman Line, S.S. City of York have been in wireless communication with this steamer and they are informed that the steamer will arrive on the morning of the 15th instant."

THURSDAY, November 13th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Agents
Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
B. Virawa	Mansell	M. M. & Co
C. & R. City of Calcutta	Elliot	K. N. & Co
D. & E. Markgraf	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
F. Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co.
G. Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
H. Parnea	Williams	M. M. & Co
M. Sabino	Godfrez	W. & A. Z. &Co
O. Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
P. Inkenturn	Garstens	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. Clan Macfarlane	Swanston	J. F. & Co
3. Porto Said	Molle	Rubattino Line
4. Duffield	Biddick	W & A. & Co
6. City of Bombay	Gray	K. N. & Co
7. Uganda	Archdeacon	M. M. & Co
8. Cleopatra	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co
9. Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K
10 & 11 Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S.N. Co
12, & 13 Delta	Lemare	P. & O. S. N. & Co
16. Dunrobin	Carr	T. M. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Dakers	A. Y. & Co
Baron Ardrosson	Reid	W. & A. G. & Co
Gowanburn	Wynd	W. & A. G. & Co
Hoseines	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Habenfels	Amarz	W. & A. G. & Co
Hallamshire	True	J. F. & Co
Hellos	Knudsen	J. F. & Co
Intombi	Jackman	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kasara	Minett	M. M. & Co
Kirkdae	Gibson	J. F. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant.
Kycarn	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kt. of the Thistle	Baker	T. M. & Co
Neidenfels	Heckel	T. M. & Co
Ruth	Wiebush	F. F. Campbell & Co
Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan Van Koetlo	Bottima	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan	Van Langkat Frees	M. C. A G. & Co
Southborough	Eldman	M. Jeewanji & Co
Strathvan	Davies	W. & A G. & Co

LIST OF PASSENGER.

S. S. CITY OF YORK.

The Ellerman Line S.S. "City of York", Commander J. Wilson, which left Liverpool on the 23rd October with the following passengers is due to arrive here on the morning of the 15th instant. Her passengers will be landed at No. 10 Victoria Dock at about 11. 30 a.m.

Liverpool to Naples.
Newstead Miss
Newstead Miss K.
Liverpool to Port Said.
Conrie Mrs, K.B. and Inft.
Hicks Miss
Rullell's Mrs. inft. and nurse
Liverpool to Bombay.
Aston Mrs. A.H.S. infant and nurse
Baird Miss
Bare Rev. John W.
Bare Mrs. and child
Balkwill Mrs.
Balkwill Miss
Brown Miss Cave
Candle Miss J.
Elder Miss D.J.H.
Elphinstone Mr.
Elphinstone Mrs. infant and ayah
Elton Mr. E.F.
Elton Mrs. and 2 infants.
Engel Miss L.
Farquharson Mrs. C.W. and 2 infants.
Fisher Miss N.
Fischer Mrs. R.E. and 2 children
Fotheringham Mr. F.H.
Gadsby Mr. R.
Gardner Mr. J.
Garnham Miss F.E.
Goddard Mrs.
Gordon Mr. P.L.
Gordon Mrs.
Gorton Miss I.M.
Grisewood and Capt. A.E.
Grisewood Mrs. and 2 infants and nurse
Haviland Miss L.
Hyde Mrs. B. and infant
Irvine Mr. Wallace
Irvine Mrs. Wallace and child
Judd Mr. C.R.
Judd Mrs.
Kearney Miss
Kirkham Miss
Kelly Mr. E.
Kelly Mrs.
Landar Mr. P.E.
Marchand Mr. A.E.Le.
Marchand Mrs. Le and child
Marrow Capt. E.A.
Marrow Mrs. and infant
Marrow Miss
Marrow's Mrs. nurse
Mitchell Mr.
Miller Mr. J.M.
Miller Mrs.
Liverpool to Bombay
Mortimer Capt. P.
Mortimer Mrs.
Mowll Miss G.
Naylor Mrs. and infant
Page Mrs. F.J., 2 children and ayah
Pattison Mr. J.P.
Porter Mr. I. Ross
Quinlan Mr. J.F.
Quinlan Mrs.
Radley Mrs. B.V., child infant and nurse
Rodgers Miss
Ross Capt. W. Leith
Scott Miss J.A.
Shea Major H.F.
Sherbrooke Mrs. M.M.
Thorpe Miss H.M.
Todman Rev. J.T.
Walton Miss M.E.
Warwick Mrs. F.
Webb Mr. T.
Weldon Miss E.O.
White Miss
Wildblood Mrs. E., 2 children and nurse
Wilson Mr. R.
Wood Mr. P
Liverpool to Karachi.
Anderson Mrs. C.E.
Bendall Mrs. and infant.
Bellasis Miss
Bennie Mr.
Chambers Mr. H.A.
Chambers Mrs. and 2 infants.
Cheetham Mr. C.H.
Cheetham Mrs.
Cheetham Miss
Cesser Mr. T.
Fitzgerald Miss H.
Haworth Lieut. R.
Haworth Miss
Murray Col. J.H.S.
Murray Mrs.
Orton Major E.F.
Schofield Miss E.L.
Young Mr. R.H.
Young Mrs., inft. & nurse
Naples to Bombay
Brandenburg Mr. C.F.
Brown Mr. W.P.
Bryning Mr. H.
Bryning Mrs.
Bryning Miss
Naples to Bombay
Crawford Mr. S.C.
Dickens Mrs. F.D.
Ferguson Capt. J.C.
Ferguson Mrs.
Graham Mrs John
Graham Miss H.H.
Hill Major W.A.
Miles Mr. W.H.
Miles Mrs.
Morgan Capt. B.E.
Renton Lieut Col. C.C.
Renton Mrs.
Roche Capt. L.V.
Rumpas Rev. A.
Stephen Mr. S.P.
Stop Miss
Umrigar Mr. J.K.
Umrigar Mrs.
Von Ernsthausen Mr. J.H.
Williams Major T.J.
Naples to Karachi.
Burt Major A.G.
Cannell Mr. R.
Cannell Mrs.
Drummond Lieut. J.G.P.
Coldwell Capt. R.C.
Coldwell Mrs.
Cooper Capt. G.B. Astley
Gordon Col. R.
Macpherson Major R.G.
Macpherson Mrs.
Ogilvy Lieut. A.G.
Travers Mr. W. Lancelot
Port Said to Bombay
Duratti Mr. M.S.

GOLF NOTES.

"FORTY TWA" MEDAL.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club held the second two-days' play in the competition for the "Forty Twa" Medal on Wednesday and Thursday mornings. The number of competitors left in were few compared with the original entry as so many had done badly in the initial stages that they had retired from the competition. After the first two-days' play it looked as if the winner would be found in either Hollinghurst England or Lockhead, as the former led with 83 while the two latter tied for second place with 84. None of these competitors, however, kept up their standard of play on the last two days and the winner proved to be Coombs who had a score of 89 after the first two rounds. He, however, improved considerably, especially on the last day when he was round in 40 and had an aggregate score of 173 for the 36 holes two strokes better than Lockhead who returned 175 for the thirty-six holes. Considering how easy the course is at the present time the returns made are not good and England's performance of 39 on the first day stands out by itself and is worthy of special mention. He followed this by returning 41 on the second day, but on the last two days he took 46 and 44 respectively. His cards on the first two days read as follows:—5, 5, 5, 3, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4 equal 39 and 3, 5, 4, 6, 6, 5, 5, 3, 4, equal 41, which with 90 for the third and fourth rounds made him 170 which wins the scratch prize, the second best score being scored in by Coombs 173.

The following are the results:—

"FORTY TWA" MEDAL.

E. E. Coombs	173	scr.	173
B. H. Lockhead	187	—12	175
F. Hollinghurst	188	—12	176
R. D. England	170	plus 8	178
N. Wilks	215	—36	179
S. N. Powell	196	—12	184
G. W. Talbot	204	—20	184
T. H. Payne	191	— 6	185
D. Harrington	221	—36	185
I. W. Marshall	194	— 8	186
E. Biron	219	—32	187
H. Provis	223	—36	187
W. A. Cruden	218	—28	190
W. G. McKee	220	—24	196

SCRATCH COMPETITION.

R. D. England	170
E. E. Coombs	173
B. H. Lockhead	187
F. Hollinghurst	188
T. H. Payne	191
I. W. Marshall	194
S. N. Powell	196
G. W. Talbot	204
N. Wilks	215
W. A. Cruden	218
E. Biron	219
W. G. McKee	220
D. Harrington	221
H. Provis	223

CRICKET AT BULSAR.

ANDHERI C. C. *v.* B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY (BULSAR).

A cricket match was played at Bulsar between the Andheri Union Cricket Club and the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bulsar Team resulting in a win by seven wickets and six runs for the former. Credit is due to Mr. Bala Patil for his excellent bowling for the Andheri Team.

The scores were as follows:—

B. B. AND C. I. RY. BULSAR TEAM.

First Innings.

Bhimbhoy, b Bala Patil	1
Jani, b Bala Patil	4
Kees, b Bala Patil	1
Ring, c K. B. Fatepaker, b G. D'Souza	3
Stanley (Capt.), b K. B. Fatehpaker	7
Jamshedji P. b Bala Patil	8
Maganlal, b Bala Patil	6
Jamshed C., b Bala Patil	2
J. Crecado, b K. B. Fatepaker	4
Rustomji D., b K. B. Fatepaker	1
Frampji, not out	2
Extras	6
Total	45

Second Innings.

Bhimbhoy, b Bala Patil	21
Jani, run out	8
Kees, b Bala Patil	0
Ring, c K. B. Fatpaker, b Bala Patel	5
Stanley (Capt.), c Luis Dmello, b K. B. Fatepaker	0
Jamshedji P., b Bala Patil	12
Maganlal, b K. B. Fatepaker	2
Jamshed, c Joe P. Dmella, b K. B. Fatepaker	2
J. Crecado, b K. B. Fatehpaker	1
Rustompi D., not out	0
Framji, c and b K. B. Fatepaker	6
Extras	8
Total	65

ANDHERI UNION CRICKET CLUB.

First Innings.

J. B. Fatepaker, b Maganlal	21
George D'Souza, b Maganlal	1
Joseph Pereira, b Jani	8
K. B. Fatepaker, b Maganlal	4
Joe. P. Dmello, b Maganlal	18
Richard Dmello, b Jani	2
Edward D'Souza, b Jani	4
H. L. Pereira (Capt.), c Jani, b Maganlal	8
Bala Patil, b Jani	0
L. Dmello, b Jani	9
J. Amarel, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	84

Second Innings.

K. B. Fatejaker, b Jani	10
Joe. P. Dmello, b Maganlal	12
Edward D'Souza, b Jani	2
Luis Dmello not out	4
Extras	4
Total	32

As far as the present information goes the Bakr-Id passed off quietly everywhere in the United Provinces. Cow sacrifice was stopped in Ajodhia. There was no disturbance.

CREDIT BANK ENQUIRY.

FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

JAFFER JOOSUB'S STORY.

HOW HE PARTED WITH SECURITIES.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshah Davar recorded further evidence in Chambers under Section 163 of the Indian Companies' Act in the matter of the Credit Bank of India, Limited.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. E. B. Raikes, instructed by Mr. F. E. Dinshah of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, appeared for the liquidator. Mr. R. D. Sethna; Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Dafthary, Ferreira and Dewan, solicitors, represented Mr. Choonilal D. Saraiya; Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Mehta of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamshedji and Hiralal, watched for Jaffer Joosub; Mr. J. E. Patel, solicitor, appeared for three of the directors and Mr. Munsiff, for another director. Mr. Dalpatram, solicitor, watched on behalf of Noor Mahomed Joosub.

Mr. Choonilal D. Saraiya was further examined by the Advocate-General.

With regard to the "window-dressing," so far as the Banks who do it are concerned, usually applies to this:—Previous to their making up their balance-sheets, they call on the parties by whom the monies are due to pay up in order to show a large amount of assets as cash in hand, is it not?—I do not understand it like that. That is not "window-dressing."

Can you give an instance of a reputable Bank resorting to the practice of "window-dressing" as you suggested the other day?—Yes; I have read in the "Economist" and other banking magazines which state how it is done and why it is done and from my knowledge derived from those, I say that "window-dressing" is not what the Advocate-General says.

The Advocate-General repeated his question.

The Witness: Yes, I may have done it for my Bank with the Bank of Bombay once or twice. I think the Central Bank has done it with my Bank.

To what extent has your Bank done it with the Bank of Bombay?—I do not think I should answer this question unless His Lordship compels me to do so. It does not relate to the inquiry of the Credit Bank.

The question was given up.

HOW DOES THE BOMBAY BANK ACT?

His Lordship: What I should like to know is this: Does the Bombay Bank make such nominal loans and give instructions not to pay?

The Witness: Yes; we send our securities and they give us these loans at cheaper rates on the understanding that these are not to be drawn because the rate of interest is nominal.

His Lordship: But why do they take securities?

The Witness: Because to have to act in conformity with the Presidency Bank rules.

His Lordship: But they make these illusionary loans?

The Witness: I do not call them illusionary. The securities are returned within a day or two.

His Lordship: The securities fully cover these loans?

The Witness: Yes.

His Lordship: The difference then is that what you show as cash with the Bank is not cash but are securities?

The Witness: Yes.

You have told us that no one was present except you and Jaffer at the interview of the 5th. Was no one ever present except you two when you discussed the terms of the loan or when shares were referred to?—The practice is that no one enters the Bank manager's room when some one is inside. So far as I remember no one else was present.

Or at the time mention was made of the Fazul and David shares?—I am not sure but it may be that Rahim was present on one of these occasions because he was often at the Credit Bank when I went there.

With that exception no one else was present at the time of discussion regarding these shares?—No.

At which of the interviews was Rahim present?—May be after the 25th September.

Do you feel certain?—No; I have said he may have been present; I do not remember.

The Advocate-General: That is all I ask.

The witness said the title-deeds of the Baroda property were not received by him from the Bank but he had received them on the 7th October from Karmally as security.

His Lordship: Do you wish to say anything else?

The witness: No, my Lord.

Mr. Patel asked for leave to put the following question to the witness on behalf of the three directors he represented:—Had you any conversation with the directors regarding this transaction?"

Mr. Jinnah: Nobody is entitled to ask questions to this witness, my Lord.

Mr. Patel: But Your Lordship can do it.

His Lordship: I fancy he will say no.

Mr. Patel: I wish to have it cleared up because I do not know what Jaffer may say as to that.

OBJECTED ON PRINCIPLE.

The Advocate-General: There is nothing particularly of an objectionable character in this question and I therefore do not object to it on that ground but I object to it on principle. This is an examination for the purposes of enabling the liquidator to gather information and I therefore object to any party except the liquidator and counsel for the witness puting the questions.

His Lordship: But I have not yet permitted Mr. Patel to take part in this witness's examination and I do not propose to do that. But that does not prevent the Court from asking a question at the request of Mr. Patel.

His Lordship then put the question suggested by Mr. Patel and witness answered it in the negative.

His Lordship (to Mr. Jinnah): What are the points you wish to ask Mr. Jinnah?

Mr. Jinnah: If Your Lordship thinks I should not take part, I will not re-examine my client. I submit I am entitled to do so as a matter of sight.

His Lordship: If the points really require to be cleared up, I will put the questions myself. You must have noticed that I have taken every answer in the fullest detail and also taken down all his explanations.

Mr. Jinnah: If Your Lordship rules, I cannot re-examine him I will not.

His Lordship: I want to know the questions. I think there is nothing left to be cleared up.

Mr. Jinnah: I submit, I am entitled to re-examine him as a matter of right.

His Lordship: I will decide that when you let me know what you wish to ask in re-examination.

Mr. Jinnah: The first point I wish to clear up is regarding what took place before the Court when I argued the question whether Choonilal should be made to answer the questions or not. The Advocate-General had asked him "Your counsel stated to the Court your case was set in your letter," and I want to have that cleared up. Another point I wish to clear up is regarding the Conference that took place in my Chambers. As a matter of fact we had started the Conference long before Choonilal arrived. He was late. The inaccuracies were brought to my notice and when Choonilal arrived we had passed that stage and had come to the question whether he should be examined or not. Then I also like to make it clear what time on Thursday he drew the attention of Mr. Ferreira as to the instructions being misunderstood by him.

His Lordship: He has said he went to the office at about 7 p.m.

Mr. Jinnah: Then I want to ask him regarding the last question—Was only one present at any of the interviews when shares were discussed? Choonilal had said no one was present but as a matter of fact on the 2nd October more than one person were present when shares were discussed. These are the points on which I wish to re-examine Choonilal and I say I am entitled to ask questions in re-examination.

Mr. Jinnah then referred His Lordship to Buckley, pp. 332, to Chancery Division, pp. 376, In Re Cambian Mining Company and Law Reports, 4 Equity cases, pp. 453, In Re Richloading Armoury Company and Re Merchants' Company. He also relied on para. 809 in Halsbury's, Vol. V, pp. 476, which said, a witness was entitled to have counsel and solicitor present at the examination and to be re-examined in order to explain his examination-in-chief. Counsel said he did not wish to re-examine him regarding his case. He would restrict it to the examination-in-chief.

HIS LORDSHIP'S ORDER.

His Lordship made the following order:—

Mr. Jinnah claims to have the right to re-examine his client, the witness Choonilal, on certain points with a view of clear up certain matters. When questioned by the Court, he mentioned three points on which he wished to question the witness. I will deal with each point separately.

First:—Mr. Jinnah says that the Advocate-General asked questions which might lead to the inference, that he Mr. Jinnah, had made a statement to the Court that the witness had given his explanation in the letters written by his solicitors. I will record here what took place before me. On Friday last, when Mr. Jinnah was arguing that his client should not be examined it was I who pointed out to him that there was no real substance in his objection on the ground that he would be disclosing his defence when his client had already instructed his solicitors to write a long explanation in their two letters, addressed one on behalf of the witness and one on behalf of the Specie Bank. This statement was not made by Mr. Jinnah. My recording this ought to satisfy the learned counsel on this head.

Second:—Mr. Jinnah says he wishes to question the witness with a view to show that at the consultation between solicitors and counsel held on the morning of Friday last, the witness came late and that before he came the question of inaccuracies in the letters was discussed. Of the previous discussion the witness can have no knowledge and my present note will keep on the record the fact that it is the case on behalf of the witness that his solicitors had drawn counsel's attention to the alleged inaccuracies in the letters before coming to Court.

Third:—Mr. Jinnah says the last answers of the witness are apt to lead to wrong inference as there were other people at the interview of the 2nd when shares were mentioned. I have recorded Mr. Choonilal's evidence fully and in great detail. I have not confined my notes of his evidence strictly to answers to the Advocate-General's questions. I have allowed the witness to make full explanatory statements with respect to every question put to him and have not omitted any single statement made by Mr. Choonilal during this long examination.

Having regard to what I have stated above I decline to give leave to Mr. Jinnah to re-examine the witness, because I feel that the witness had the fullest opportunity of explaining everything, and when at the end of the Advocate-General's examination, I asked him if he wished to make any statement he said he did not.

JAFFER JOOSUB'S EVIDENCE.

The Advocate-General then called Jaffer Joosub as the next witness and said he wished to examine this witness with regard to this transaction only at present and not regarding the affairs of the Bank generally.

Mr. Weldon, who appeared for Jaffer, said his client was quite prepared to give the fullest explanation, but he claimed protection under Section 132 of the Act.

His Lordship took a note of this application.

Jaffer Joosub was then affirmed and he was examined by the Advocate-General as follows:—

You were the manager of the Credit Bank in Bombay?—Yes.

You have three brothers, Karmally, Noormahomed and Rahim?—Yes.

His Lordship.—Are you the eldest?

The Witness.—No, my Lord, I am the third.

Do you know Choonilal Dharamdass Saraiya?—Yes.

And have you known him for some time?—Yes, for about ten years.

I believe the Credit Bank had large dealings, with the Specie Bank in badla transactions?—Yes.

That is to say the Credit Bank sold shares to the Specie Bank and the Specie Bank resold to the Credit Bank for the following settlement?—Yes.

On the 5th September, 1913, did Choonilal deposit Rs. 2,73,000 with the Credit Bank in the name of himself and his wife at five per cent. per annum repayable at call?—Yes.

Tell us what happened on that occasion?—On the 5th September, he came to my Bank between 12 and 1 o'clock with a cheque in his hand on the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 2,86,500 out of which he said he wanted Rs. 13,500 to be returned to him in cash and for the balance of Rs. 2,73,000 be wanted a deposit receipt at call. Then I said to him if he will take back this money at any moment, it would not be useful to me and he agreed to give me reasonable time saying he knew business.

His Lordship.—No time was fixed?

The Witness.—No, my Lord.

His Lordship.—Was anything said what the reasonable time has to be?

The Witness.—No, my Lord, not then.

You agreed to give him five per cent. interest on that understanding?—Yes.

Is that all that took place then?—Well, I think nothing material. He gave me the cheque and I gave him the deposit receipt. Rs. 13,500 were sent to him afterwards, within an hour.

On that occasion, there was no talk as to this money being utilised as purchase money for any badla transaction?—Not one word was said either by him or by me.

Was there any reference whatever made to badla transactions at this interview?—Not at all.

Did the Specie Bank do all the the badla business you required for that vaida?—Yes.

As well as the previous vaida?—Yes.

INTRICACIES OF BADLA BUSINESS.

Who was it who taught you the intricacies of badla business?—I cannot say who taught me.

His Lordship.—I suppose you learnt it yourself, did you require any teaching?

The Witness.—No, my Lord; nobody has taught me.

When did you next see Choonilal in reference to this Rs. 2,73,000?—I did not see him particularly about this transaction.

Did he come back to your Bank on the 16th?—Yes.

What did he say on that occasion?—He said he had more funds and other monies belonging to other parties also in his hands, and he wanted to increase the amount of Rs. 2,73,000 to Rs. 3,10,000.

On the same terms?—Yes.

Did you pay up his interest on the first receipt?—Yes.

Did he hand the back the receipt to you discharged?—Yes.

And did you give him two receipts?—Yes.

Monies he paid you that day amounted to Rs. 37,000?—Yes; it was a cheque on the Specie Bank.

Was anything said about repayment?—Yes; I discussed it with him at the time and he said he was going to England on the 18th October and he would take the money on the 17th, the day before he left.

I believe he intended at that time to go to England to give evidence before the Finance Commission?—Yes.

Was there any talk on this occasion that these monies were to be utilised for the purposes of any shares in the badla transaction?—No, none.

By this time all the badla transactions for that settlement were complete?—Yes.

In September badla business with the Specie Bank was mainly fresh business with a certain number of renewals?—Yes.

CONVERSATION WITH CHOONILAL.

Continuing, witness said that on the 24th September he got a loan of Rs. 50,000 for the Credit Bank from the Specie Bank on the security of 4,000 shares of the All-India Insurance Company and other shares. By that there was a run on the Credit Bank. It had begun from the 19th September. That was in consequence of the failure of the Peoples' Bank.

Did you have any conversation with Choonilal regarding the loans at call?—During other conversations, he said he wished he had taken securities for his loan. He said he was a fool not to have asked for securities of shares against his own personal loans. He further said "would you not have given me the shares?" I said I had not so many shares but on the 16th September you could have got your monies back because they were intact then.

Continuing, witness said: On the 25th September the Credit Bank borrowed Rs. 55,000 from the Specie Bank on Government Paper of the nominal value of Rs. 60,000. I prepared the resolution of the 2nd October in the early morning. I sent to Mr. Kazi Rahimuddin, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Dr. Patel, the three Directors of the Bank who were in Bombay, for their signatures. I got the resolution signed by them about 10-30 a.m. It was brought to me in the All-India office by my brother Karmally. N. R. Mistry was present then. I handed it over to him and he went with it to the Specie Bank to see Choonilal. He came back with Choonilal within ten minutes, when Mistry and Choonilal came there, my brothers Karmally and Rahim and myself were present in the office.

INTERVIEW OF THE 2ND.

What took place when Choonilal came in?—On the evening of the 1st, I had met Choonilal and I had explained to him the position of the Bank. I told him that I would require more monies. Choonilal said he would help me and I was not to fear. I thought, however, that it would be better to be prepared with the directors' authority in case the help was not forthcoming. When Choonilal came in the morning with Mistry, he said to me "what is thus?" I told him if I did not get money then I would have to put this resolution in force. Choonilal said "do not talk like that, I am at your back, come on and open the Bank." I said I cannot go to the Bank unless I get some money to start with. He then discussed my requirements for the day and I said I would require a lakh and a half to two lakhs. He then said in Guzerati "I will help you to the extent of ten lakhs of rupees." We then went to the Credit Bank together. I said I must have money at once. Choonilal said "you could draw Rs. 50,000." We both then went to my room and he asked me to bring out those securities I could give. Choonilal and I discussed as to what securities I had and he specified certain securities and said "bring those out." The cheque for Rs. 50,000 was made out and sent to the Specie Bank but an hour passed without the rupees coming in. Choonilal was sitting with me and I said "why is this delay?" He said "I'll go and pass the cheque and in the meanwhile you hurry up and send the securities. While Choonilal was there with me, 1,200 shares of the Baroda Tramway Company were brought in and were sent to the Specie Bank. Choonilal then sent instructions to cash the cheque for Rs. 50,000. He then called my brother Karmalli and asked him if he was prepared to stand by me and my brother said "till my last breath." Choonilal then asked my brother to give his four Baroda properties as securities and also give a pro-note for a lakh and half signed by the four brothers. The pro-note was drawn by me at Choonilal's dictation and myself and my brothers signed it. The accountant of the Bank and I endorsed the pro-note for the Credit Bank. The endorsement was then in blank. The letter addressed to Choonilal was also written at his dictation. I asked him why he wanted the letter addressed to him and he said "you do this and I will explain to you afterwards." The Specie Bank was to finance and not Choonilal and the securities were to go to the Specie Bank. When Choonilal took away the note, the endorsement was in blank. The words "pay to Choonilal D. Saraiya or order" were in Choonilal's hand-writing and they were not written in the Credit Bank office. When he left, he asked me to keep the securities ready on my table and added that he would come back soon. He came back in half an hour's time. By that time, several securities were on my desk and others came afterwards while he was sitting there.

THE SECOND INTERVIEW AT THE BANK.

What happened after he came in?—I then asked somebody to bring local bills and bills amounting to Rs. 1,62,850 were brought in. They were endorsed by me in the name of the Credit Bank and sent to the accountant for signature. I said in giving instructions that they were to be given to the Specie Bank. 2,379 shares of the All-India Company and 181 shares of the Baroda Company were also brought to my desk. Choonilal asked me to send over all the shares and bills to the Specie Bank and I did so while he was sitting there. He then handed me the draft of a letter. As I was much worried that day I did not look at the first para as I assumed it would be in the ordinary form and began reading the securities. Finding that there was no reference to the Baroda shares I added an item of 1,381 shares in blue pencil. He then asked me to write it down and thereupon I began reading it. I hesitated to write and looked at him. He said "what is this." I said "you are taking this against your deposit and what about the money I require? He said "I will give you help from my Bank and you save me." I discussed with him for some time and as I was in difficulties, I wrote it out and signed it. While I was writing, whatever errors were in the draft were corrected between two of us.

These securities he took away. Where they practically all the Bank had by way of securities?—No, there were more.

It is no use giving me the pro-notes of Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz and such other people?—No; even then there were securities worth two lakhs of what I would call good securities.

What were they?—Jewellery worth Rs. 50,000; title deeds of properties in Bombay worth about Rs. 25,000, good bills worth about Rs. 75,000 and different shares of Rs. 25,000.

What shares?—Shares of Textile, Century Empire Life and such other good companies.

Whom did they belong to?—Rustam Cama. They were pledged with the Bank for an overdraft of Rs. 25,000.

His Lordship: Did not Choonilal sweep away these shares?

The Witness: He was coming back in the evening (laughter).

The Advocate-General said there was some mistake on the part of the witness. These shares were sub-pledged by the Credit Bank with the Allahabad Bank and he asked witness to see the books and come prepared on the next occasion.

On the evening of the 1st October did you tell Choonilal the position of your Bank?—Yes.

What description did you give?—I said there were telegrams asking for money and I expected further telegrams. I had local demands and I said I required monies to meet these demands the next day.

BANK'S POSITION CRITICAL.

The Credit Bank's position I take it was on the evening of the 1st to say the least of it, critical, was it not?—Yes.

Did you tell Choonilal that?—Yes.

His Lordship: And did you get your ten lakhs?

The Witness: No.

What happened after Choonilal left on the 2nd?—At 3 o'clock I again sent for Mistry and I requested him to see Choonilal to give me the balance of one lakh as for that day he had promised to give me a lakh and a half. Choonilal again came to the Credit Bank at 3-30 and asked me why I wanted money and what were my requirements. I put before him several telegrams that had come from up-country branches and I also mentioned to him that there were further local demands. Then he began to discuss with me and picked up one telegram after another and explained to me how to put off payments. He said "instead of sending money by post to-day, you can send them by telegram ot-morrow" (laughter.) Almost all the telegrams he asked me to deal with in this fashion and I said "there is one telegram from Sukkur for Rs. 20,000, that cannot be put off, it is T. T. on the Bank." He said "you can say you have not received that telegram." (Laughter).

Did you agree?—I was helpless.

Continuing, witness said: After great discussion, I do not know how he arrived at the figure, he gave me only Rs. 4,000 (laughter). My requirements were considerably more that day. He then sat in my room till 4-30 and when the clock struck the half hour, he got up and said "your danger for to-day is over and I am going." (Laughter).

At this stage, further enquiry was adjourned until to-day.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ANOTHER REPRESENTATIVE ON DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

BEAUTIFYING VICTORIA GARDENS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. A. M. Tod presiding.

The President at the outset drew the attention of members present to the heavy agenda which consisted of 116 items and asked them to reserve their remarks in matters to be referred to Committees for the Committee meetings with a view to expedite business.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, seconded by Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Corporation recorded a letter from Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect, thanking the Corporation for re-appointing him to be Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved that the letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, regarding the Bombay Development Committee, be recorded and the Government be informed that they had elected Sir Bhalchandra Krishna as their second representative on the Committee.

Sir Pherozeshah said they should thank the Government for extending them the privilege of sending another representative.

It was only appropriate that they should appoint Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, one of the oldest members of the Corporation.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola seconded the motion.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said the Government were now returning to courtesy.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola the Corporation resolved to forward to the Development Committee the list of Councillors who had expressed their desire to give evidence on behalf of the Corporation before the Committee and to inform it that it was understood that the views of these members would not be taken as those of the Corporation.

WANTS OF MAHIM.

On the motion of Mr. F. M. Chinoy it was resolved to inform Mr. S. L. Lopez and other residents of Mahim who had complained of the want of open plots for recreation purposes that the matter had been received the attention of the Corporation.

Mr. Chinoy remarked that the Special Committee had made certain suggestions regarding this very question.

Mr. F. N. Bharucha in a letter to the President stated that Chowpatty had become one of the most favourite promenades of the people, that they were put to much inconvenience owing to insufficient sitting accommodation, that most of the benches on the footpath were reserved for ladies and many people including ladies had to keep walking for hours together, that the footpath itself required to be widened towards the beach and suggested that a stone wall such as the one built at the Cooperage should be erected over the whole length of the footpath in order to supply the public with sufficient sitting accommodation.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for remarks.

Dr. Cursetji observed that the complaint was an old one. Only lately a number of benches had been placed on the footpath and there was now not much room left for putting any more benches. The remedy obviously lay in widening the footpath.

The motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Mantri the Corporation resolved to forward to the Commissioner for favour of remarks a letter from the solicitor of Miss H. F. Petit and the executors of Bai Avabai F. Petit complaining of great inconvenience and annoyance caused to them by the noxious smell arising from the adjoining house and cattle stables near the Abbas and Taher Buildings at Churney Road.

The Corporation considered a letter from Messrs. Nanu, Hormusji and Co., solicitors on behalf of their client Mr. Nanu N. Kothare, the sole surviving executor and trustee of Chanda Ramjee Hindu Temple of Thakorejee at Dadysett Agiary lane and Anant Rishi's oart, which was frequented by strict vegetarian Hindus, particularly by the Vaishnavite Section of the Hindu community, in which it was alleged that to the north-east of the temple was a property of Mr. Marian Francis Baptista, who on the night of 22nd June last caused a pig to be slaughtered on his premises, that the yells of the animal brought about a number of people residing in the neighbourhood on the scene and caused quite a sensation among them.

Mr. Kayani moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for opinion.

The Commissioner said he was not sure whether the thing complained of had happened but that the place was not a proper place for slaughtering pigs.

The motion was carried.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in moving that his motion regarding the improvement of Mahim be postponed, remarked that they had received a letter from Government stating that they proposed introducing a bill in the Legislative Council increasing the revenues of the Bombay Improvement Trust. It was a large question and other questions were also involved. The Development Committee might also consider the question. He therefore moved that the proposition standing in his name be postponed.

The motion was carried.

NEW MARKET IN GIRGAUM.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that Mr. Maneckji Fakirji Gotla be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's report in reference to his suggestion that a municipal market should be provided in the locality between Chira Bazaar and Girgaum Tram Terminus on the Girgaum Road, and that footpaths should be constructed as there was heavy traffic on the Girgaum Road.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that between Dhobi Talao and the Girgaum Portuguese Church there were at present two private markets, the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and the Chira Bazaar markets, which were well patronised. He thought that it would probably be profitable to the Municipality if a market was erected between Dhobi Talao and the Girgaum Portuguese Church, but the project would be costly and the necessity was not immediate. With reference to the footpaths on the Girgaum Road, the Commissioner in his letter stated that the present width of the road did not permit of their construction.

The proposition was carried.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the consideration be postponed of the resolution of the Standing Committee that the Commissioner's report regarding the invitation of tenders for the supply of Cast Iron Pipes, Lockbar Pipes, and Meters in connection with the duplication of the Tansa Mains be forwarded to the Corporation.

Dr. Sukhia rose to a point of order. He said that the resolution should be moved by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by a member of that Committee.

The President overruled the objection, and Sir Pherozeshah's motion being put to the meeting was carried.

MUNICIPAL RAIN GUAGES.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved the following resolution:—"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether the Municipality places its own rain guages in any parts of the City, and, if not, whether it would be desirable to have one or more Municipal rain guages placed in different centres of the City." He said he found that he was in error in stating that there were no rain guages in the Fort; there was one at Kemps, and others, but none of them appeared to be the property of the Municipality. He remarked that there were several discrepancies in the reports from the rain guages in the different parts of the city, and he felt that it was the business of the Corporation to have rain guages in the different wards of the city.

The motion was carried.

INSUFFICIENT POLICE FORCE.

Mr. Baptista moved:—"That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the feeling of insecurity caused by the failure on the part of the Bombay Police to trace the offenders in several recent cases of burglaries and housebreaking by night perpetrated in the City of Bombay with comparative impunity and further to ascertain whether the Police Force is adequately manned and what is the increased expenditure on the City Police since the passing of the Police Charges Act." He thought the Corporation was entitled to enquire into the present status of the Police Force in the city. At one time, he said, the Municipality used to contribute three-fourths of the police charges. They were entitled to see that the Police Force was adequate in the city. About two months ago, his house was broken into by burglars, who stole among other things some shirts of his with gold buttons on them. He brought the matter to the notice of the Police, intimating who, in his opinion, was the likely burglar. A Jemadar was sent to his place, who made certain enquiries, and that was all that was done in the matter. A dozen houses had been broken into in his neighbourhood during the last few months, and a friend of his had written to him of several cases, and his friend had no acknowledgment of his complaint to the Commissioner of Police. He thought the matter called for urgent enquiry. All that was done at present was that a Jemadar was sent, and there the matter ended. He thought that a resolution of this character from the Corporation would receive proper attention. It would put Government on the alert and induce them to make enquiry. Police charges were also one of interest to the Corporation, and he felt that this also was a matter that merited enquiry.

Mr. Wacha said that all Administration reports contained statements of charges, establishment, etc. He drew attention to the fact that in the Police Report one might search and search in vain for the statement of financial charges for establishment, etc. He thought it was deliberately done.

Dr. S. Battliwalla stated that he had occasion to draw attention to the need for a sepoy at a busy crossing. He had spoken to Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner, personally. Mr. Edwardes subsequently informed him that he had no sepoy he could deligate to the task. He agreed that the matter needed enquiry.

The motion was carried.

IMPROVING VICTORIA GARDENS.

Mr. Baptista further moved: "That a Board of Visitors composed of Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. Joseph Baptista and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, Kt., be appointed to visit the Victoria Gardens and suggest improvements in the laying out of the gardens."

He said that at present there was nothing in the gardens to which they could point as being out of the ordinary, or as only being possessed by Bombay. Even Poona, he said, was better off in this respect. The gardens at places looked like a desert. He thought the Committee would be able to suggest improvements.

Mr. Wacha suggested that the improvements ought not to be on the Botanical side only. The Zoo might be made distinctive by the acquisition of a Dodo, a Polar Bear, and other rare animals.

Mr. Sethna drew further attention to the Zoological side. There were three African lions, he said, and not one Indian lion.

Dr. Collie thought that if they wanted to beautify Bombay the services or advice of an expert gardener should be secured. It was not possible to get such a man in India; he must be secured from Home. He drew attention to the little garden round the Floral Fountain, which "was a most miserable production." He said that the Gaekwar of Baroda's gardener was at present in Bombay and might be consulted, as also Mr. Kassington, who was the first gardener in Bombay.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy drew attention to a famous hunter who was coming to India, and suggested that his advice might be asked.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said the object of the proposition moved by Mr. Baptista was undoubtedly a good one but the means he had suggested were likely to frustrate that very object. The first name Mr. Baptista had suggested was that of Mr.

(Continued on page 8, col. 6.)

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

GIBBS—October 28th, at No. 49, E. B. S. Ry. Quarters, the wife of Mr. Thomas James Gibbs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WISE—MILLS—At the Cathedral, Bombay, on the 1st November, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon C. M. Barham, George, son of the late Capt. C. D. Wise of Bexley Heath, Kent and Bombay, to Winifred (Freda) daughter of C. W. Mills Esq., of Croxley Green, Herts.

HOBDAY—FORMAN—At the Cathedral, Bombay, on the 7th November, 1913. Eric Maitland Hobday, Captain, 41st Dogras, Indian Army, to Violet Gladys Forman, eldest daughter of the late Archibald James Forman, Barrister-at-Law, London.

DEATH.

GULABHAI—Wife of Mr. Dharamdas Tribhovandas Vurjevandas (aged 25) on Thursday 13th November, at 5 p.m. Deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. Oothamana ceremony will take place to-day at 4 p.m. B. T. at "West-field, Warden Road."

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Mantua due, 5 a.m.

Improvement Trust, 3 p.m.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45.

Bombay Development Committee Meeting, Secretariat, 5.

Bandman Opera Company, "The Girl in the Train," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Miramichi, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

Mails for Madagasker Ports, Reunion, Mauritius, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra steamer Purnea will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. instead of on the 13th as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SATURDAY, November 15.

Bandmann Opera Company, "The Geisha," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

MONDAY, November 17.

Bandmann Opera Company, "Autumn Manœuvres," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

THURSDAY, November 20.

Bombay Choral Society Concert, Town Hall, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

November 14, 1913.

THE STRUGGLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Indian agitation in South Africa has entered on a new phase with the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi and his European lieutenants, and, though it is possible the Passive Resistance movement may thereby receive a temporary check, there is no reason to fear that the struggle will not be carried on as patiently and as fearlessly as before. It is already evident that the Union Government have become gravely alarmed; as a consequence, they have adopted the expedient of attempting to separate the leaders from their followers,—a specimen of tactics which is quite in keeping with their proceedihgs in the past. But tactics such as these, we imagine, are now powerless to stop the movement or even affect it injuriously, for with each additional sentence of imprisonment it is bound to gain in moral strength. The trials and tribulations of these Indians in South Africa, from which neither man nor woman has so far flinched, have evoked in this country mingled feelings of pain and pride and an outburst of sympathy among all classes, Indian as well as European. But sympathy is not enough, and it is incumbent on every Indian and every friend of the Indians to give practical proof of it by contributing his share towards the by no means large sum of £7,500 per month which, according to Mr. Gandhi, is the minimum necessary to carry on the struggle. We would, therefore, call upon our readers for all the help they can accord to their brave countrymen in South Africa. Not only is assistance in this crisis a duty, but by their response to the appeal from South Africa will Indians be judged and the status of Indians be determined in future by the Colonies.

In our former articles on the Indian problem in South Africa, we have never concealed the unequalness of the fight now being carried on in that country, but we have had no misgivings as to the ultimate result. Among other results of the struggle, an enormous advance in public opinion is visible. In Parliament, the Press, and in the Government of India the South African Indians have many staunch friends, and we have reason to believe that, even in South Africa, a good many people are by this time heartily ashamed of the relentless persecution to which one class of British subjects has been subjected by another class in a part of their common Empire. We can recall the time when it was the fashion in South Africa to object to the Indian, to justify the disabilities heaped upon him as a class, and even to urge his expulsion from the country, on the ground that he was morally so unregenerate as to be a menace, a sort of cancerous growth, in the highly moral white communities upon which he had obtruded himself. This bubble was effectively pricked by statistics proving that comparisons between the record of Indian and European crime resulted somewhat unfavourably to the self-styled superior class, and the position was wisely, if somewhat reluctantly, abandoned. Then it was pleaded that the Indian differed so fundamentally in his habits, ideas and traditions as to be incapable of being built into the body politic of a White South Africa; in other words, he was impossible of assimilation. The answer to this contention is furnished in the persons of the Young Indians of South Africa, who in speech, conduct and education need fear no comparison with their corresponding white contemporaries who have enjoyed far greater advantages in the matter of upbringing. It may be observed that most of these Indian young men of South African birth are, educationally, the products of the Natal Indian schools, and that their numbers furnish remarkable evidence of the avidity with which European education is taken advantage of by the poorest Indian parents while, as a class, they demonstrate that the Indian is capable of progress along Western lines when given the semblance of a fair chance. But the last barricade, —that behind which, after all other arguments have failed, the protagonist of Indian oppression retreats,—is the dogma that "self-preservation is the first law of nature." The retreat thus made is usually accompanied by something of a *volte face*. Not the Indian's vices but his virtues, are what are alleged to constitute him as a danger to the society of which he has a right to form a part. It is argued that he is so much more persistent, thrifty, frugal and industrious than his European rival that competition between them is unequal, and, therefore, self-preservation demands, and justifies, that he be hedged round with disabilities and ultimately, after he has been completely used up for the white man's benefit, driven out of the country. If we closely examine this pathetic plea, we find a large measure of exaggeration, the natural corollary to a prejudice born of self-interest and ignorance of the Indian mode of life, for South Africans as a class have not hitherto been intelligent enough to discriminate between the different grades among the Indian community, and have always taken the worst examples as being characteristic of all. What if Indians were to judge of European South Africa by the standard of the illicit liquor-sellers who infest the Rand or the base nondescript European population that drifts into it!

SUPREME COURT OF APPEAL.

Considerable speculation has been provoked in this country by Lord Haldane's recent speech in which he foreshadowed a development of the functions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, by which it would become the supreme tribunal of the United Kingdom as well as of the Overseas Dominions, and, presumably, of India. Much of this speculation illustrates the danger of commenting on the brief summary of a speech cabled by Reuter, instead of awaiting the full text, as, in many of the comments that have been made, assumptions are based on the remarks which are attributed to Lord Haldane, which appear to us to be somewhat far-fetched. For instance, it is assumed by the "Civil and Military Gazette" and other journals that what was in the mind of the Lord Chancellor was a sort of peripatetic Court of Appeal, which would naturally suffer from certain disadvantages. Lord Haldane certainly suggested that the Committee might sit in more than one centre of the Empire, but we cannot suppose that he contemplates that the members of the Judicial Committee should go on an Imperial circuit. Such a proposal would be almost impossible in practice, for if the Commitee were to do its duty by India and the Dominions, it would never have time to attend to its work in London, which, if the present appeal powers of the House of Lords are to be transferred to its functions, would be of a very heavy nature. What, we suppose, Lord Haldane contemplates, and what would certainly be feasible, is that some of the members of the Judicial Committee might be appointed to sit as a more or less settled Court of Appeal in different parts of India. In this way only would it be possible for any body of judges to cope with the immense work at present carried on by the Judicial Committee and the House of Lords combined. Suppose the Committee were strengthened by the addition of all the law Lords, who now sit as the House of Lords, and the appointment of one judge from India and each of the Dominions. It would then be possible to divide the whole tribunal into, say, four or five Courts. One or two of these would sit in London, and others might sit in India, for the whole of India and Ceylon and other Eastern Colonies, another in North America, another in South Africa and another in Australia. This seems to us the only feasible way in which the advantages to be gained by the Judicial Committee sitting in different parts of India could be obtained. Such advantages are obvious, at any rate in the case of India. Here we have a number of provinces each with its High Court or Chief Court, but no Supreme Court of Appeal, as is usual in such a federation of states, for the whole Empire. Consequently such power to appeal, as lies from the decisions of these Courts can only be exercised under disabilities, which make it impossible for more than a very few privileged suitors to go to the Privy Council. In the first place the class of cases in which an appeal may be allowed is limited by statute, and the Courts, themselves can, in many instances, exercise their option to refuse an appeal. In the second place, the expenses of an appeal to London are so heavy, and the delays so great, that only the rich and those possessed of the qualities of patience and determination and a sanguine temperament ever dream of taking a case to the Privy Council. That easier facilities for an appeal to a supreme tribunal are badly needed has been made obvious enough by many a decision of the Privy Council reversing judgments of the Indian High Courts. With a branch of the Judicial Committee sitting in Delhi,—which it need only do during the cold weather,—most of the present difficulties in the way of appeals from the High Courts would disappear, and a great boon would be conferred on the people of this country, which would, we believe, immensely strengthen the public confidence in British justice, and strengthen the bonds which bind this county to the Empire at large. We shall await the full text of Lord Haldane's speech with interest, in the hope that it may throw a clearer light, than is afforded by Reuter's telegram, on Lord Haldane's remarks. It is, at any rate, clear that some project is in definite contemplation for the amalgamation of the duties of the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee, and the facilitating of appeals to the latter from the various parts of the Empire.

THE PRESS ACT.

According to "The Comrade" of the 8th instant, Mr. Mohamed Ali had a discussion recently with the members of the British Congress Committee on the subject of the repeal of the Indian Press Act. We learn also that it is proposed to form a deputation to wait on Lord Crewe who is to be asked to give this matter his official consideration. It is further stated that both the National Congress and the Moslem League have resolved to adopt a resolution at their forthcoming sessions urging the immediate repeal of the Act. There can be no doubt that the consensus of informed opinion in India is in favour of the removal of this enactment from the Statute-Book, however necessary it might have been at the time when the measure was passed, and the belief is general that its continuance is injurious to the free and legitimate expression of public opinion. The tendency on the part of a small section of the Press to indulge in seditious and rancorous writings calculated to subvert good feeling between the Government and the people or between communities was long ago nipped in the bud, and the Act has always been regarded rather as a preventive than a punitive measure. This is all that can be fairly said in its favour. But the objections to it are serious. In the recent case of the pamphlet "Come Over into Macedonia," before the Calcutta High Court, it will be remembered that the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, made some strong comments on the working of the Act which, in the hands of Local Governments, has sometimes been applied to cases to which it was not intended to apply and ought not to have been so applied. Surely it ought not to be necessary to urge that, while the Government has every right to expect the co-operation of the Press in the maintenance of law and order, the Press, too, has the right to protection against the misuse of the Act. At present there is no perfect protection against an independent Press. How far it may go, how far it may be legitimately free, seems to depend upon the varying opinions and idiosyncracies of individual administrators, and writings in the Press may still be,—and often are,—interpreted according to the taste and fancy of the official censor. This is certainly not a desirable state of things, and any law which vests so much power and discretion in the hands of an Executive, who are liable to misuse its provisions, cannot be justified except on the ground of exceptional necessity. No one can maintain that that necessity still exists, but the fear of the measure is still widely prevalent, acting as a drag on the wheel of social and political advancement, and, alike in the interests of both Government and the governed, it calls for immediate repeal or, at least, some drastic amendments.

DAY BY DAY.

Municipal Commissioner.

We understand that Mr. Crerar, Acting Municipal Commissioner, will shortly proceed Home on sick leave. It is expected that Mr. Clayton I.C.S. will be appointed to act.

The Release of Mr. Larkin.

The release of Mr. Larkin seems to us to have been inevitable on the part of a consistent Government. Mr. Larkin's offence was only somewhat less than that of Sir Edward Carson and the other "rebel" leaders of Ulster, and the Irish Executive made a grave error in prosecuting the one and not the others. Seditious libel is a very varying sort of offence, and there are circumstances, —such as those of Ulster,—in which it is more wise to ignore it than to bring the offender to Court. Mr. Larkin was acquitted on the graver count of incitement to riot, and his other offence of seditious libel was committed in declared imitation of Sir Edward Carson. Having regard to the state of feeling in Dublin at the time these events occurred, the Government is justified in advising that the prerogative of clemency should be exercised. There is another aspect of the matter. The Government will no doubt be accused of pandering to the Labour Party, and of fear of losing more by-elections. We think that, if the by-elections were affected by the Larkin case, as is alleged, the Government are right to act upon their view of the state of public feeling in such a matter. No doubt, much capital will be attempted to be made out of this by Tories at future elections, as well as the Caudle case. The full reports of the trial of Caudle, to hand by the last mail, show, however, that his case was obviously one for clemency.

The New Super-Dreadnought.

H. M. S. Benbow, the new Super-Dreadnought, which was launched by Lady Randolph Churchill, on Wednesday, at Glasglow, is one of the vessels of the 1911 programme. Her designed displacement was to be 26,400 tons and her speed 22.5 knots, though Reuter's telegram puts them at 25,000 and 21 respectively. She was laid down on May 30th, 1912, and was due to be launched in May of this year and completed in February of next. The latter date will now have to be advanced by six months. The Benbow belongs to the Iron Duke class. Full details as to their design and armament have been hitherto withheld in deference to official request, but it may be mentioned that they are the first British Dreadnoughts mounting an anti-torpedo-craft armament of 6in. Q guns. They are fitted with Parsons turbines on four shafts. The Iron Duke, the first of the class, was under nine months on the stocks, and was launched a year ago as was also the Marlborough, both these vessels having been under construction in Government Dockyards, the first at Portsmouth and the latter at Devonport.

The Late Mr. Belilios.

The late Mr. Belilios, whose widow has, according to a Calcutta telegram, decided to make over to the public for use as a library her beautiful house and gardens in Howrah, —one of the sights of that suburb,—was a prominent member of the Jewish community in Calcutta. Mr. Belilios made an enormous fortune out of the sheep trade with the Straits and, during his lifetime, gave lavishly out of his abundance to numerous charities. He was extremely fond of books and music, and his musical parties in Howrah used to be attended by a host of friends whom he delighted to entertain with almost princely hospitality.

The High Court.

The Bombay High Court on its Original Side will be closed on account of the Christmas vaccation from Monday the 22nd December, 1913, to Sunday the 4th January, 1914, both days inclusive. The offices of the Court will also be closed during the above period.

Public Health in Bombay.

The returns of health in the city of Bombay for last week are somewhat more satisfactory than those of the previous week. For, while the total mortality came down from 567 to 553, the births registered last week showed a rise of 85 over the figures of the previous week. The death-rate descended slightly, from 30.10 to 29.35. If we deduct from the week's total mortality the two plague and 9 other cases imported from the mofussil, the mortality figure is reduced to 542, giving the death-rate of 28.77. Plague was almost stationary during the last fortnight, 9 deaths being reported last week against 10 of the preceding week. Deducting the two imported cases, we have on an average only a single death a day for the whole week. Both small-pox and cholera have also subsided to a considerable degree. Indeed, there is recorded a total absence of cholera cases during the whole of the week. It seems likely, therefore, that with the approach of the cold season the health of the city will steadily improve.

Weekly Health Statistics.

The statistics of births and deaths in different localities in the City of Bombay for the week ending 8th November, 1913, show that in all 500 births and 553 deaths took place during the period, as compared with 396 births and 574 deaths in the corresponding week of 1912. The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 29.35 as compared with 30.47 of the corresponding period of last year. Out of the total number of deaths during the week plague accounted for 9; small-pox, 1; measles, 6; fevers of all sorts, 71; diarrhœa, 37; dysentery, 8; premature birth, 4; debility, 49; old age, 28; tubercular diseases, 8; pthsisis and other diseases of the respiratory system, 186; and drowning, 3. There were also 31 still-births during the period. From the point of view of age, 138 died under 1 year, 64 were from 1 to 5 years old, and 351 were above 5 years.

A COTTON STEAMER ON FIRE.

VOYAGE ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A fire broke out on the steamer Sowwell, twelve days out from Savannah, for Havre. The crew fought the fire by punching holes in the iron deck and pouring water and steam on the burning bales of cotton of which there were 11,400 bales on board. The voyage was abandoned. The steamer eventually arrived at Halifax.

LECTURE ON JAPANESE DETACHMENT.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Sir Claude Macdonald, ex-British Ambassador in Tokio, lectured last evening, before the Japan Society on the Japanese detachment during the defence of the Peking Legations in 1900. Sir Claude Macdonald praised the heroism of the Japanese contingent under Colonel Shiba and said that but for them the whole defences would have been in a bad way.

EUROPEANS' "KITH AND KIN" IN INDIA.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS FOR ORPHANS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A letter to the papers signed by Messrs. Percy Ashworth, Alfred Crewdson, George Hesketh, J. R. Barlow, Arthur Haworth, C. W. Macara, and James Lawrence, appeals for funds in aid of the orphan and destitute children of our "kith and kin" in India.

MUSIC HALL DISPUTE SETTLED

EMPLOYMENT OF NON-UNIONISTS.

(REUTER TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Music Hall orchestras' dispute has been settled. The question of employment of the non-Unionists has been referred to Sir George Askwith.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The death is announced of Lady Strathcona.

HOBART, Nov. 12.

The death is announced of Sir John Davies, Speaker, State Parliament, Tasmania.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

U. S. A. ULTIMATUM.

IGNORED BY HUERTA.

TENSE FEELING IN MEXICO CITY.

PROPOSALS MADE TO CARRANZA.

REBELS LOOT TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the United States Charge d'Affaires, yesterday morning presented an ultimatum to President Huerta. The latter was given till six in the evening to reply. He, however, completely ignored the ultimatum which insisted that Huerta should prevent the assembling of the new Congress.

It is understood that this was demanded because the convening of the Congress would give an air of legality to Huerta's Government; also the Congress would rapidly pass measures affecting oil concessions. The feeling in Mexico City is exceedingly tense, and numberless rumours are rife. Many persons have hurriedly left for Vera Cruz.

Mr. Hale has made definite proposals to the rebel General Carranza. The details are not known, but Carranza was asked for guarantees that he would establish a stable government, restore order in Mexico and ensure the safety of foreigners.

The rebels have interrupted the traffic between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. They held up a train and removed from it one million pesos of Government bullion; also a large consignment of silver to a private company. They also robbed passengers.

DEFINITE U. S. POLICY.

ELIMINATION OF PRESIDENT HUERTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A telegram to "The Times" from Washington states that President Wilson has decided upon the policy towards Mexico. If the financial pressure fails to secure the elimination of President Huerta there will be a blockade of ports even an invasion, if necessary. The foreign Powers will be assured that nothing will induce the United States to acquire territory.

A WARNING.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

Mr. Hale has conferred with General Carranza and the entire constitutionalist Cabinet. Mr. Bryan has warned President Huerta's Government and the Constitutionalists against burning any oil properties at Tuxpan. The employees of the Waters Pierce Oil Company in Mexico, with their families, numbering altogether seventy persons, have left for Vera Cruz on their way to the United States.

RESULT OF THE DERBY CUP.

AN OUTSIDER WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

BOWMAN	1
RED WOOD	2
FARAKBAD	3

There were 14 runners. Won by a neck: a head between 2nd and 3rd.

BETTING AT START:—

100 to 7 against Bowman.

4 to 1 against Redwood.

10 to 8 against Farakbad.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN PERU.

TEN TOWNS DESTROYED AND MANY KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

An earthquake devastated the Province of Aymaraes in Peru last Friday. It is known that 120 were killed and it is feared that hundreds of others succumbed. Ten small towns were destroyed.

JAPANESE CRUISER TO MEXICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Nov. 13.

The newspaper "Kokumin" states that the cruiser Idzumo has been ordered to Mexico.

MR. LARKIN RELEASED.

EXERCISE OF PREROGATIVE.

LABOUR MEMBERS MEMORIALISE PREMIER.

TORY PRESS DENOUNCE IT AS SCANDALOUS ABUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

It was announced in Dublin early to-day that the Government, taking into consideration the fact that the jury had acquitted Mr. Larkin, the strike leader, on two counts of indictment, including incitement to riot, had advised that the prerogative of mercy be extended to Mr. Larkin in respect of his imprisonment for seditious libel, and that he would accordingly be released immediarely. There has been a growing agitation in the radical press lately in favour of the release of Larkin, and the Labour Members of the House of Commons memorialised Mr. Asquith drawing his attention to the widespread belief that an injustice had been done to Mr. Larkin and contrasting what was described as impunity allowed to the highly placed people to make speeches far more dangerously seditious.

TRANSPORT UNION PROTEST BY A STRIKE.

The Irish Transport Union in Dublin, yesterday, called out the dockers, bringing the trade of the port to a standstill, as a protest against the imprisonment of Mr. Larkin.

The "Morning Post" and the "Standard," in their editorials, denounce the release of Mr. Larkin as a scandalous abuse, prompted by electoral necessities.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

PLEDGES GIVEN TO MAINTAIN IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBUHG, Nov. 13.

A crowded meeting of British Indians here unanimously passed a resolution expressing their gratitude to, and admiration for, Messrs. Gandhi, Kallenbach and Polak, their leaders, and for the rank and file of passive resisters, and pledging themselves to maintain the struggle to remove the three pounds tax in Natal and other grievances. Indians, yesterday, suspended trading as a mark of sympathy with Mr. Gandhi.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Nov. 13.

A large majority of Indian strikers employed by sugar planters have returned to the estates, but it is uncertain whether they will resume work.

General Lukin, Commanding the Cape Mounted Rifles, in an interview, stated, that the Rifles would be reinforced in case the strikers showed further intention of marching and intimidating other Indians. Mr. Gandhi, in a message to his people, urges them not to return to work until the tax is repealed.

A fracas took place at Verulam between the Police and Indians. Several were injured. The Police were only armed with sticks.

COW-SACRIFICE AT AYODHIA.

ARREST OF MAHOMEDANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

The "Leader's" Fyzabad correspondent wires to-day that there were fresh developments in Ayodhia yesterday, as the result of a Mahomedan Conference at Fyzabad, which was joined also by those Mahomedans who were supposed to have been trying for the stoppage of cow-sacrifice. The Mahomedans sent messages to Government which declined to interfere and communicated its orders through Mr. Way. Some Mahomedans spread a rumour that Government had sanctioned the sacrifice, thereupon the Hindus became very excited, but were pacified by the correct information which their leaders gave them. The excitement was renewed yesterday, when one man named Ghafoor sacrificed a cow in one Abdul Wahid's house in Bashist Kund, in spite of the general, and special, prohibitory orders, and himself reported the matter to the police. Ghafoor and Abdul Wahid were both arrested. They were subsequently released on bail for Rs. 5,000. Notices have been issued by the District Magistrate for their prosecution under Section 188, I. P. C. A public meeting to thank Government and pray for the absolute stoppage of cow-sacrifice will be held on Sunday.

Total plague mortality during the week ending 8th November 1913, stood at 2,500 against 3,418 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 1,531, Madras 131; Bengal 3; Bihar 54; United Provinces 422; Punjab 113; Burma 13; Mysore 125, Hyderabad 101 and Central India 7.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

ALLEGED BIG FAILURES.

APPLICATIONS AT HIGH COURT.

The Share Market did not open yesterday owing to a Hindu holiday and some of the Brokers who have not yet paid up their differences thus got time to make some arrangements with their creditors and it is believed that when the Market re-opens today, most of the 27 brokers who had not turned up on Tuesday will come and settle with their co-brokers and the Market will be in full swing again.

Great uneasiness however prevailed in the shroff bazaar when it was reported that applications were made to the High Court to adjudicate Motilal Tejmul, a big Marwadi merchant possessing large and extensive properties in Berar and Bombay, insolvent. There had been a constant run on this man's firm for a long time and we had referred to it in our issue of the 30th October. He suspended payment, it is alleged, about eight days ago. In this case the judge has issued a notice calling upon him why he should not be adjudicated. The report of this man's failure having spread later in the day, a run was made on two other big Marwadi firms but it was stated that so far it was met. Nothing could, however, be said about further failures.

A similar anxiety prevailed at the Pearl Market when it was made known there that an application had been made to adjudicate Samaichand Soorchand and Fakirchand Ghelabhai, pearl-merchants, stated to be trading in partnership with Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company. In consequence of this report, the market became very dull and it became gloomier in the evening on the adverse report from the Marwadi bazar as the pearl-merchants have to rely for their business very largely on hundis. It is stated that as a result of this, more failures will occur in the Market.

There was no development reported regarding the Indian Banks, as the three persons stated above dealt largely with other Banks.

PEOPLE'S BANK CASE.

AUDITORS' REPORT CHALLENGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

Messrs. Ferguson and Company's audit report on the People's Bank, issued by the two directors Harkissen Lal and Umar Baksh with replies as wired yesterday, is prefaced on the cover with three letters. One is from the two above directors to the Chairman of the Investigation Committee, calling the latter's attention to the complaints made by the auditors, that cerain documets and certain information were not forthcoming, and stating in reply that these were never demanded by the auditors through the directors or directly. The letter also complaints that a meeting of the directors had been called several times to reply to this report, and to sign the reply to Basant Ram and Son's letter, but the rest of the directors never put in their appearance.

The second letter dated 1st November, asks the auditors to refer for information to the above two directors and another Ganpat Rai.

CONSPIRACY AND INTRIGUE.

The third letter signed by Mr. Harkissen Lal only, and addressed to Messrs. Ferguson and Company on the 6th November, asys: "Lahore is full of conspiracy and intrigue. One has to be particularly careful to form a judgment in the matter of banks. I wrote on behalf of the Directors and the Investigation Committee to your assistant to make personal enquiries before anything is done, but this has not been done." In this respect the "Panjabee" reports Mr. Harkissen Lal to have said at the Shareholders' Meeting, when reading the auditors' report, that the auditors had in some cases depended upon information other than what was furnished by the ledgers of the bank.

EXCERPTS FROM AUDITORS' REPORT.

The following are the principal passages from the auditors' report with the above two directors' replies para by para:—

The auditors' say: "The amount advanced on cash, credits, loans, on mortgages, Promissory Notes, bills and hundies discounted and temporary overdrafts, is one crore seven lakhs. Roughly, of this, ninety-four lakhs is represented by loans to 35 companies and individuals. The balance of thirteen lakhs consists of advances and loans of smaller amounts. From the information and explanations received from the officials of the bank we have been enabled to classify these loans as far as possible rupees fifty-seven lakhs seventy thousand under the head Secured, and over forty-nine lakhs as Unsecured. There is little doubt that a considerable portion of this latter amount will prove irrecoverable."

DIRECTORS NOT CONSULTED.

The directors remark: "This is wrong. Simply because these loans are not secured by mortgages they do not become irrecovtrable. Details are not given. No director was asked any question, and the names of the officials on whose information this is based are not stated."

The auditors say in connection with secured loans amounting to over fifty-seven lakhs, "certain items cannot be considered satisfactory security, nor have they been for sometime past. For instance the Punjab Cotton Press Company has not regularly paid in cash the interest due to the bank on loans as compared with other industrial concerns. The depreciation provided has been extremely meagre, and an independent valuation would prove that the debentures are not sufficiently supported by tangible security."

Directors:—"The remark is quite wrong, in fact the company has exceedingly valuable property, as the Pioneer Flour Mills, and the Jumna Mills, the word tangible is not understood."

MANAGEMENT CRITICISED.

The Auditors:—"The 'Pioneer' Investment Company has a very large holding in shares of the 'Punjab Cotton Press.' Lanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, People's Bank, Amritsar Bank, etc. This cannot be described otherwise than as unsatisfactory as regards shares at face value, the bulk of these are held from the "Pioneer" Investment Company. We think that sufficient indication has been given to disclose the extremely unbusinesslike manner in which the directors of the bank have dealt with funds entrusted to them by depositors. Apart from the particularly unsound practice of locking up the whole of the funds in investments which cannot be immediateiy realised at a time of urgent crisis, it is evident that the bulk of these investments are either totally unsecured or made on very doubtful security."

Directors:—"Can any bank in India or elsewhere satisfy this condition if in an urgent crisis securities could be realised? Why all this talk of helping European and other banks at this time, which is not yet an urgent crisis, even amounts advanced on cotton have been realised in times of panic."

LOANS INCOMPATIBLE WITH RESOURCES.

Auditors:—"Of the total advances of rupees one crore seven lakhs we find, that no less than seventy-one lakhs seventy-two thousand, have been advanced to companies or other concerns in which certain directors of the bank have been interested, either as individuals as directors, or as joint borrowers. The director principally concerned in this matter is Harkissenlal. From the examination of recent balance sheets of some of the larger borrowers, coupled with the consideration of the criticism of Messrs. Basant Ram and Sons and the directors' reply thereto, it appears to us that loans made by the bank have been excessive in amount having regard to the financial position of each company. Profits have been conspicuous by their absence in most cases, and the depreciation written off has been grossly inadequate. We cannot too strongly deprecate the policy of the directors in making advances and continuing to allow these advances to be augmented with so little regard to the solvency of the companies in question. It is an unfortunate circumstance that most of the bank's funds are locked up with companies of other borrowers, in which the directors have had some interest one way or another. We do not doubt these loans were made in the best of faith and with the optimistic hope of the loans proving remunerative, but in our opinion the directors have not displayed due sense of their responsibility in the matter."

DIVIDEND FROM CAPITAL.

Directors:—"The connection of the directors with these companies has proved beneficial to the bank's interest rather than otherwise."

Auditors:—"The question of interest taken credit for in the profit and loss every half year is an important one in view of the general unsoundness of the banks investments. In our opinion the directors could not have been unaware of the situation, and it seems clear, that at any rate the dividend of nine per cent paid for the half year which ended 31st December 1912 came mostly out of capital funds. In so far the profits shown were nothing more or less than book entry. Basant Ram and Sons in their report call attention to the non recovery of interest in the case of practically the whole of the bank's loans."

Directors:—"This is questioned."

BRANCHES TOO NUMEROUS.

Auditors:—For a bank with a moderate capital like the People's Bank, the number of branches, no less than seventy, appears unusually large; there can be little doubt according to returns that the chief business of these branches was to get in deposits to be forwarded to the head office, and there utilised, more or less, in swelling the loans to the allied companies. So fas as we can see see no effort has been made to find out whether any branch has made a separate profit apart from its connection with the head office. The probability is, if we take into account the insecure investment of money ingathered, that many branches have been conducted at a loss."

Directors:—"The questionis not relevant at present but all the branches have been improving, and excepting one or two, all the others showed that they had a large capacity for serving useful purposes and earning fair profits."

VALUATION OF ASSETS.

With reference to a wish expressed by the local public that Messrs. Ferguson and Company should give some valuation of the assets of the bank, the auditors say. "We are well aware of the desirability of submitting some indication of the value of loans etc., proceedings for recovery of which must sooner or later be commenced, but after much consideration we find ourselves unable to do so. Any percentage that we might suggest would be entirely speculative, the largest of the loans are to companies that in our opinion are not in profit-earning position, if the usual allowances for depreciation are made, nor are they in a position to repay any material portions of the loan. The obvious course to take for realisation would be to put the various concerns into liquidation, and sell their property and other assets to the best advantage. We need hardly add that as a general rule the property sold under such circumstances realises not more than a small proportion of the original cost."

Directors:—"The remarks are wrong, in fact the remarks are made without enquiry, and are too general."

In the People's Bank case, to-morrow the re-confirmation of the official liquidation in the District Judges Court will take place. Seven Directors and the late Manager of the Bank, and the Auditors Basant Ram and Sons, have been summoned as witnesses. Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, appears for the petitioning creditor.

ALLEGED FAILURE OF BERAR MERCHANTS.

CREDITORS APPLICATION FOR ADJUDICATION.

Yesterday at the Bombay High Court, before his Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. Raikes applied at 3-30 p.m., on behalf of Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal that the three partners of Motilal Tejpal and Co., of Khangaon, and also carrying on business as shroffs and also trading in cotton, silver, wheat, seeds, etc., at Bombay, be adjudicated insolvents.

The petition of the petitioner on the affidavit of the constituted attorney of Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal was read to the Court. The affidavit stated that the firm of Motilal Tejpal and Co., was carrying on business at Khangaon, and at Bombay. On 23rd September, 1913, the firm, through their Munim, Ramnarayen Chandra, borrowed two sums of Rs. 25,000 each from Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Interest was to run at 7 annas per cent. The sums were still due and unpaid. According to Sec. 12 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act the firm had (1) suspended payment since the last 8 days; (2) mortgaged their premises at Vithalvadi and (3) was alienating property situated at Berar. The names of the three partners are:—(1)Tricumdas Sadaram; (2) Ramgopal Beharilal; (3) Phojroj Gulabchand.

His Lordship ordered a notice to be served on the firm of Motilal Tejpal and Co., at Khangaon, and to be sent by registered post.

Solicitors for petitioner, Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal.

PEARL FIRM'S FAILURE.

MOTION TO ADJUDICATE MORE PARTNERS.

Yesterday at the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Macleod motion was made on behalf of Mr. Abu Bakar Abdul Rahman Beg Mahomed to have Sevachand Surchand and Fakirchand Ghelabhai adjudicated insolvents.

The Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the petitioner.

The petitioner's affidavit, in support, stated that the persons named above were partners in the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co., who were recently adjudicated insolvents. The petitioner was a creditor of that firm. He had cashed a hundi of Rs. 25,000 and had demanded the monies from the firm but the firm had failed to pay.

His Lordship:—These people must have notice. They may say that they are not partners.

The Advocate-General:—We gave them notice by a letter on the 7th November. We inquired of them if they were partners and called on them to pay. A receipt of that letter was signed by Savaichand Surchand.

His Lordship ordered a notice to issue calling upon the parties to show cause why they should not be adjudicated insolvents, as partners in Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co., and made the notice returnable next Wednesday.

Attorneys for the Petitioner: Messrs. Little and Co.

HINDUSTAN BANK.

APPLICATION FOR COMPULSORY LIQUIDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, Nov. 13.

An application was put in to-day before the District Judge, Mooltan, by Suraj Bali, of the 12th Sappers and Miners, Quetta who was a depositor of Rs. 1,200 in the Hindustan Bank, Limited, praying for its compulsory liquidation through the Court. The Judge fixed the 15th instant for hearing.

EXTENSION OF BANK OF BOMBAY.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The following Notification has been issued by the Chief Secretary to Government:—

Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land in the City of Bombay is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bank of Bombay, for a public purpose, viz., for the extension of the Bank of Bombay; it is hereby declared that for this purpose the following plots of land are to be acquired in the aforesaid city:—

Plot No. A.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated in the Elphinstone Circle within the Fort, containing 637.35 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Mr. P. C. Sethna, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 1011, 1074 and Street Nos. 83, 85, Apollo Street and Green Street, and numbered in the records of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 9320, and bounded as follows:—

On the North by the property of Mr. Thakordass Purshottamdass; on the South by Green Street; on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond by the Bank of Bombay; and on the West by Apollo Street.

Plot No. B.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the structures standing thereon, situated in the Elphinstone Circle within the Fort, containing 662.43 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to Mr. Thakordass Purshottamdass, assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 1012 and Street Nos. 87, 89, 91 and numbered in the records of the Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 9320, and bounded as follows:—

On the North by the property of the late Mr. William Moir and now of John Andrew Baumback and Robert Baumback; on the South by the property of Mr. P. C. Sethna described above as plot A; on the East by the property of the Bank of Bombay and on the West by Apollo Street.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act I of 1894 to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

A plan of the abovementioned land can be seen at the office of the Collector of Bombay.

MUNIFICENT GIFT BY JEWISH LADY.

PROPERTY WORTH FIVE LAKHS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AT HOWRAH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Mrs. Bellilios, widow and heiress of the late Mr. Bellilios, merchant of Bellilios Road, Howrah, has decided to make over to the Howrah Municipality by a deed of gift (to take effect after her death) her palatial residence with about 150 bighas of beautifully laid out garden attached thereto situated on Bellilios Road in the heart of the town of Howrah. The property, to be transferred to the Municipality, is valued at not less than five lakhs of rupees. The residence, according to the wishes of Mrs. Bellilios, is to be utilised as a public library for which she will make a donation of another thousand rupees.

GRAECO-ALBANIAN BOUNDARY.

ITALY AGREES TO BRITISH PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Italy has agreed to the British proposal in connection with the Albanian Boundary delimitation.

ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

WHAT GREAT BRITAIN GETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables: The "Daily Chronicle's" Vienna correspondent says that semi-official advices from Constantinople report, that the Anglo-Turkish agreement gives Britain the peninsula of El Katr Koweit Fao, and the isle of Failakah in Shat El Arab, and also increased facilities for navigation on the Tigris and the Euphrates. Turkey receives a free hand concerning the railway beyond Baghdad which is to terminate at Fao where Britain will make a good harbour.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY EXTENSION.

DR. MORITZ EXPRESSES DISAPPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Lecturing before the Royal Asiatic Society on Hedjaz railroad, Dr. Moritz, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Berlin, said that nothing was being done to continue the line from Medina, the present terminus, to Mecca, with a branch line to Jeddah. It was to be feared that the construction would not be carried out in the near future. Thus, it remained *a torso*, and had failed in its object from more than one standpoint. The new Turkish *regime* had been sensible enough to entrust the direction of the railroad to the European Experts. These, though they had been frequently changed, had succeeded to date, in securing a fairly regular service. The event, though, left much to be desired from the European standpoint. The rolling stock was mostly in an awful condition and the waste of material had been enormous but, with all the defects, there remained proof that railways were the quickest and most irresistible bearers of modern European civilisation in barren countries.

EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

TENDENCY TOWARDS LIBERAL-LABOUR SPLIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Mr. Dillon, speaking at Plymouth this evening, deplored the tendency towards a Liberal-Labour split. He said it meant great danger ahead for both. He reiterated that the exclusion of any part of Ulster would defeat the whole object of Home Rule. All the provinces had got to stand or fall together.

NEW ZEALAND LABOUR TROUBLES.

STRIKE LEADERS CHARGED WITH SEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, Nov. 12.

Six strike leaders have been charged with seditious language. Bail has been refused.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

RAILWAY EVIDENCE BEFORE FULL SITTING.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")
DELHI, Nov. 13.

The Public Services Commission resumed full sittings to-day, under the chairmanship of Lord Islington. The Commission examined four witnesses who were Mr. T. Ryan, Secretary to the Railway Board, Mr. W. A. Johns' representative of the Imperial Engineers, Mr. Woodside, Chief Engineer of the Railway Board, and Mr. H. D. Green, representative of the Provincial Engineers, North-Western Railway.

Among the members of the Commission absent were Mr. Fisher and Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. Ryan, Secretary to the Railway Board, examined by Lord Islington, suggested an increase of cadre. During the last few years the number of Temporary Engineers rose from 55 to 75, and the Railway Companies would be too glad to have the Government Engineers for construction work. There would be difficulty in having these men back. He apprehended a difficulty in increasing the cadre as there might be congestion in promotion.

Answering further questions witness suggested that all officers irrespective of nationality should receive the same rate of payment. He would prefer recruitment in England, and thought that training in England would produce more satisfactory results than direct recruitment in India. The Stores Department was recruited entirely in India and the qualifications demanded were much the same as in the Traffic Department. The former branch was unpopular probably mainly on account of the monotony of the work. There would be no difficulty, witness said, in finding suitable Engineers who would be fitted for work in the Stores Department. His personal opinion was that there should be a radical change in that Department. The practice that Chief Storekeepers were transferred to and promoted to the Locomotive Department gave cause of much dissatisfaction in the latter Department.

TWO SYSTEMS OF PROMOTION.

Chairman:—What is your view of substituting the incremental system of promotion in the Revenue establishments for the present one?

Mr. Ryan:—In practice I do not think there is much difference between the incremental and graded systems.

Witness advocated the raising of the minimum of leave allowance and the establishment of improved pension after twenty-five years' service.

In reply to Lord Ronaldshay, he said he did not see much advantage in giving effect to the Government of India's recommendation of 1911, that ten per cent. of the recruitment in the Railway Engineering establishment should be Indians. In his opinion the recruitment should be made in England. Regarding recruitment to the Provincial Service he saw no reason why there should be a limit to the appointment of Indians. If Indians were capable and had sufficient English training they should be recruited. Provincial Engineers were not of the same standard as Imperial Engineers and in practice they were given less responsible charges. Nominally they were given the same charge as Imperial Engineers.

Replying to Sir Theodore Morrison witness recommended that the rate of the Provident Fund should be cent per cent.

Mr. Chaubal:—With regard to recruitment in England I believe there is no competitive examination for the Public Works.

Witness:—No, selection is made by a Board.

Witness added that he approved of selection as under that system the character and appearance of the nominee could be more thoroughly gauged.

Mr. Chaubal:—Supposing there were Engineer colleges where there was a proper staff and proper instruction, and if these colleges were able to give as good instruction as at Home and if students were put out on probation work on Indian railways, would they be qualified to work here without going Home?

Witness:—They would not be so well quaified. You do not get Engineering work of the best standard in this country.

MEN FROM ROORKEE.

In reply to Mr. Abdur Rahim Mr. Ryan said Roorkee had turned out a good class of men, but it was in those days when recruits were absorbed in the Imperial Service. In his opinion it was a good suggestion that the same prospects as of old should be held out now.

Replying to further questions witness urged that there should be no arbitrary rule concerning the employment of ten per cent. of Indians. Railways were commercial enterprises and the management should obtain as competent a staff as possible. If the best men could be recruited in India that course should be followed, but witness did not think it possible.

Mr. Rahim: Is there not a very strong statement that some recruits from England had not sufficient practical training?—The practice is that such recruits must undergo certain probation in India. There are such men.

Sir Valentine Chirol:—In answer to Mr. Rahim you said that Railways are commercial concerns. Is not the Railway Service a security service in India?—Oh, yes, undoubtedly so.

Would you not take that into prominent consideration?—The staff would be automatically adequate for any military purpose.

Does not the consideration of proportion of Europeans and Indians come in?—The more immediate concern is the safety of the public.

NEW BIKANER ASSEMBLY.

POPULAR REJOICINGS.

VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)
BIKANER, Nov. 12.

Various societies and public bodies in the capital have held extraordinary meetings and passed resolutions of deep loyalty and devotion to His Highness and expressing great joy and indebtedness for his generous and statesmanlike act of establishing a representative Assembly. Rejoicings in various forms were held and the main streets of the city were illuminated and prayers offered for His Highness. News has been received of similar popular out—bursts of loyalty and rejoicings in the district towns. His Excellency the Viceroy sent the following telegram to His Highness:—

On the opening of your new Legislative Council I beg to offer your Highness my cordial congratulations on the initiation of this progressive step and my sincere hope that it may conduce to the material progress and development of your State and to the happiness of your subjects.

His Highness is also receiving numerous telegrams of congratulations and good wishes from various parts of India. The non-official members of the Assembly have approached his Highness and expressed their desire to present a loyal and grateful address on the restitution of the Assembly.

The Maharajah with the Maharao of Kotah is proceeding for two days to Gujner and the address will probably be presented on Saturday.

The Resident leaves Bikaner this evening the Nawabzada of Palanpur having already left for his State.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

TRANSFER FROM BARISAL REFUSED.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Imam and Chapman the rule obtained on behalf of the accused in the Barisal Conspiracy Case calling on the Crown to show cause why the case should not be transferred to Alipore or Dacca was called on for hearing.

The Advocate-General opposed the rule pointing out that it had been granted under an entire misapprehension that the Crown would consent to a transfer. The suggestion made to Their Lordships that the Crown would agree to a transfer was entirely without foundation. Mr. Roy said he had been informed that the Crown would probably not oppose the transfer. As a matter of fact when applying for the rule he had told Their Lordships that if the Crown opposed he could not possibly ask for a transfer at this late stage of the case.

The Advocate-General asked Their Lordships to discharge the rule.

Mr. Roy drew attention to the difficulty experienced by those defending the accused in obtaining accommodation at Barisal and requested Their Lordships to direct the executive to provide accommodation.

Mr. Justice Imam pointed out that the Court could not advise the Government of Bengal or local officers to provide accommodation. However the Advocate-General might help Mr. Roy.

The Advocate-General read an extract from the explanation of the District Magistrate to the effect that he was prepared to place at their disposal two pucca houses which would comfortably accommodate four or five persons, that he would reserve rooms at the Dak Bungalow for them, that if he were given proper and reasonable notice further accommodation would be provided and that this matter was not brought to his notice when the case was pending

Mr. Justice Imam in delivering judgment said that there were, on the allegation contained in the petition not sufficient materials to justify a transfer without the agreement of the Crown at this stage. Trial being fixed for the 17th instant at Barisal, the Advocate-General for the Crown had opposed this rule which must therefore fail. The rule was discharged.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TRANSFER ORDERS OF THE C.-IN-C.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The Government of India have decided that when transferred under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief a Divisional or Brigade Commander shall be entitled to the conveyance by rail at the expense of the State of his private motor car, provided it is certified that he is likely to require the car for the purpose of his military duties immediately or very shortly after arrival at his new station.

The certificate in question will be given by the officer himself. The concession now sanctioned will be admissible in addition to the usual travelling allowance for chargers.

A Press Communique states the Hon. Mr. W. H. Michael, Financial Adviser, Military Finance, will arrive at Delhi, on the 22nd November.

DISTURBANCE BY GURKHA POLICE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

A rather serious disturbance took place between the Gurkha Military Police, and some shop keepers of Calcutta. A party of Gurkhas visited some shops and took away articles without paying the price. When the demand was made by the shopkeepers, they were assaulted. The Civil Police is making enquiries into the matter.

S. AFRICAN RESISTERS

MESSAGE TO MR. GOKHALE.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GANDHI.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, Nov. 13.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram from Durban:—

"Mr. Gandhi has been sentenced at Dundee to nine months' imprisonment. Kallenbach and Polak are also arrested."

The following later message was received from Mr. Schlesin:—

"At Volkrust Messrs. Polak and Kallenbach were arrested and remanded on Thursday bail not being allowed for their refusal to give an undertaking not to take further part in the passive resistance movement. Mr. Polak is communicating with the Government about his arrest. If charges are withdrawn, he will leave on Friday for India. Both are charged of adding and abetting entry into Transvaal of prohibited immigrants. Mr. Gandhi was arrested for the third time on Sunday the charge being contravening Natal Indenture Law. He was removed in custody to Dundee and was sentenced to nine months' hard labour. All strikers were arrested yesterday in Transvaal and deported to Natal where they were re-arrested and sent to Daunhauser."

MR. GOKHALE INTERVIEWED.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

Interviewed by the Associated Press representative, Mr. Gokhale said that though the latest news from South Africa was serious it did not come upon him altogether as a surprise because Mr. Gandhi himself had prepared him for it. The arrest of Europeans, associated with the struggle, was however, a new and an unexpected move on the part of the Union Government, as no such arrest was made during the whole course of the last struggle. There were several European ladies and gentlemen actively assisting the movement attracted to it partly by their admiration for Mr. Gandhi's personality and partly by their love for the cause of human freedom. In addition to the European workers there were several Mahomedan leaders, four or five Hindu leaders and one Parsi gentleman sharing with Mr. Gandhi the work and responsibility of organising the movement. Among the Mahomedan leaders, Mr. Dawood Mahomed, one of the most respected men in South fArica, was foremost. There was also Mr. Cachalia, President of the British Indian Association, the Imam Saheb and others. Asked as to whether the arrest of Mr. Gandhi would affect the passive resistance struggle Mr. Gokhale said these leaders would carry on the struggle with all the greater energy for Mr. Gandhi's incarceration. In Mr. Gokhale's opinion Mr. Gandhi was not only a great patriot but also a great statesman and organiser. Mr. Gandhi umst have undoubtedly foreseen all the developments and was prepared for them in advance. Their duty in India was to proceed resolutely with the work of collecting funds for the struggle so that the bulk of those who have joined the movement should not be forced to abandon the struggle by their starvation.

COLLECTIONS AT DELHI.

Mr. Gokhale further told the Associated Press representative that a satisfactory beginning had been made in Delhi in the matter of collection of funds. The work was started only yesterday morning and already Rs. 5,000 had been received, among the principal donors being Lala Sultan Singh Rs. 1,500, Revd. Mr. Andrews, Rs. 1,000, Mr. Peary Lall, Bar-at-Law, Rs. 1,000 and others. Several European officials in India were also sending contributions.

Mr. Gokhale left for Lahore last night on collection work and is expected to return on Sunday morning.

STRONG FEELING IN MADRAS.

FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF PLEDGES.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Nov. 13.

At a public meeting this evening the following resolutions are to be proposed to be submitted:—

(1) This meeting of the citizens of Madras records its profound disappointment at the failure of the Imperial Government of Great Britain to utilize the various opportunities that it had to secure the barest justice and the most elementary rights of citizenship to His Gracious Majesty's Indian subjects resident in South Africa and considers that in sanctioning the recent Immigration Regulation Act of South African Union which flagrantly violates pledges made by responsible ministers and does not fulfil conditions, declared to be essential by Lord Crewe in October, 1911, the Imperial Government has allowed the continuance of great wrong to the Indian people which must in the interests of the Empire itself be immediately righted at all costs.

(2) This meeting while recognising the solicitude manifested by the Government of India for the interests of its subjects in South Africa throughout this painful and prolonged struggle now urges upon it the adoption of all such retaliatory measures as are open to it as all other means have been exhausted of bringing the Government of South African Union to a sense of its cruel and selfish policy.

(3) This meeting denounces with resentment the refusal of the authorities in South Africa to carry out their promise to abolish the £3 tax on ex-indentured Indians in Natal and their children which they admit that it is not necessary for their finance but is a heartless device to drive ex-indentured Indians either to re-indenture themselves or leave the Colony.

(4) This meeting calls upon every true son of India to assist to the utmost of his capacity the heroic passive resisters in South Africa who are striving against tremendous odds and incurring untold sacrifices for the honour of their country.

(5) This meeting requests the Chairman and Secretaries of the South African League, Madras to communicate the above resolutions by cable or by wire to the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and Mr. Gandhi.

UMONA AT ABEEDEEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.

The steamer "Umona," which recently went ashore, has reached Aberdeen.

OFFICIALS AND INDIANS.

GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR.

PARAMOUNT NECESSITY OF DISPLAYING COURTESY.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

"The Royal Commission upon Decentra-

"The Royal Commission upon decentralisation offered certain observations as to the necessity for taking measures to establish better relations between the officers of the Government and the people. This matter has been discussed frequently in recent years both in the press and elsewhere and the Government of India are aware that in all provinces instructions for the guidance of young officers in Indian etiquette have either been issued or are under preparation. The paramount necessity of displaying courtesy, tact and good temper in their dealings with the people with whom they are brought into daily contact has been more than once impressed upon all officers European and Indian both by the local Governments and by the Government of India and must be well-known to all. But since the possession of these qualities has so significant a bearing upon the promotion of an officer and the lack of them constitutes so serious a disqualification the Governor-General-in-Council desires again to impress the importance of this matter upon the Governor-in-Council, and to inform him, with the Secretary of State's concurrence that the manifestations of grave defects of temper and repeated loss of self-control should be regarded as constituting inefficiency.

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2); PARSI PIONEERS (2).

After their defeat of the Bombay Gymkhana recently, the Parsi Pioneers were only able to draw on Wednesday when these two teams met again. Both were fairly well represented though Lees was again an absentee from the Gymkhana and the Pioneers had to put in a couple of substitutes. Exception has again to be taken to the refereeing, which was very much too lenient and the play often savoured more of golf than hockey. The fault rested mainly with the Parsi team, whose sticks often went well over their heads, but it is more the fault of those in charge of the game than the players themselves who, as mentioned before, should be pulled up at once instead of being allowed to go from bad to worse.

It was a stubbornly contested game all through, and all the goals were hit in the second half. Though drawn, the Gymkhana had decidedly the better of it and should have had a decisive margin to their credit. In their inside left they have made a most useful discovery who was frequently responsible for good moves in company with James in the centre and Simpson. Barrett went out to left wing and was unlucky in the second half to rick his knee rather badly. Tranchell was again good, but Rigby was the only regular half with Quinn and Singleton at back. In the latter stages of the game Quinn was in goal, and if he can be spared from his usual place he will be of great use there. Losing chances by driving straight at the goal-keeper robbed them of a win, the Pioneers' second goal being rather lucky, following a long hit up the field.

Twice the Gymkhana should have scored in the first half, once when Tranchell centred right across the goal mouth and again as the whistle went for half time. On resuming both James and Simpson missed very soft chances before the former got through easily. Soon after the Pioneer right wing sent in to M. Kapadia, who found himself unmarked and had no difficulty in hitting in. The trouble came from the custodian having kicked out instead of letting the ball go behind. From a free hit for "sticks," Simpson got on and gave to James, who tricked the back and placed his side ahead again. This was not to remain for long, however, as from a long hit up the ground Ghandi got possession and once more equalised. This same move very nearly came off again, but Quinn saved well and there was no more scoring. The game thus ended as follows:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—2 Goals.

Parsi Pioneers:—2 Goals.

There has fortunately been no accident through rough play, but there will be if the referees do no descriminate better between safe and dangerous play and note that the stick must not be raised above the shoulder.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

RESOLUTION FOR MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

After a protracted and animated discussion, the Calcutta Corporation, yesterday adopted the following resolution on separate Mahomedan representation:—

That in view of the fact that the Mahomedans form over a fourth of the population of the town and have hitherto failed to secure for their community adequate representation on the Corporation some special provision be made in the new Act to secure for them proper and adequate representation.

SENSATION IN HOWRAH.

EXPLOSION IN R. M. S. OFFICE.

SUSPICIOUS LETTERS TO CALCUTTA PAPERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

Yesterday afternoon quite a sensation was created at the Howrah Railway Mail Service office over a sudden explosion in the sorting department. In the usual course of business, letters were being sorted into different bags intended for despatch upcountry by post. One of the letters intended for Allahabad in being thrown into a bag suddenly exploded with a terrific sound causing quite a panic among the employers of the Railway Mail Service, who forthwith sought refuge in flight, being apprehensive that some thing. serious was going to occur. One of the sorters was slightly injured on the hand by the explosion. After the lapse of a few minutes, the employees finding that all was quiet assembled on the scene of explosion and discovered the fragments of the letter with their edges singed. An examination disclosed that the envelope had contained only a piece of blank paper which contained indications of some highly explosive chemical substance which must have exploded when the envelope came in contact with other letters in the bag. It was also found that the letter bore the post mark of the Harrison Road, post office, Calcutta where the letter had originally been posted and thence conveyed to the Howrah Railway Mail Service for despatch to its destination. The authorities transferred the case to the Muchipara Police Station, Calcutta for necessary enquiry.

This mysterious letter corresponds in description with similar letters which not long ago created some sensation in Calcutta having in most cases been addressed to the editors of the Anglo-Indian newspapers of Calcutta. In a couple of cases the letters had exploded one in the sorting department at the General Post Office and another in one of the branch post offices in Calcutta. In the former case some injury was caused to some of the postal employees who recovered from their injuries which were found not to be serious. The police enquiries in none of these cases led to the discovery of the authors of the mysterious explosive letters.

Last evening the "Englishman" office received a suspicious letter addressed to the Editor of that paper. The letter in question consisted of a grey granite envelope stamped with a half-anna stamp and containing apparently a bulky communication as well as some loose substance which sounded like grain. On being opened a tightly folded sheet of paper was discovered smeared with some dark purple substance and also a quantity of what appeared to be fine crystals. The contents of the letter, in fact, resembled that of two or three similar letters which were received in the "Englishman" office about six months ago which, however, turned out to be harmless.

A similar letter was received last evening by same post in the office of the "Statesman." In this case also the letter was opened without any untoward result. The matter is now awaiting official investigation.

ATTEMPT TO UNDERMINE MILITARY MAGAZINE.

(Associated Press.)
KARACHI, Nov. 12.

The "Sind Gazette" learns that an attempt has been made by a gang of rifle thieves to undermine the magazine of the North Staffordshire Regiment stationed at Upper Topa. None of the thieves have yet been captured and the police report that the gang is a very determined one.

EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The following Government Press Note was published yesterday:—

In Press Note No. 90, dated the 19th January 1911, it was stated that Government had accepted the recommendation of the Divisional Commissioners that the then existing fee rates in Government high schools should be raised, not only for the reasons advanced by the Commissioners, viz., the ever increasing expenditure on these schools, the improved education provided by them and the great pressure on the available accommodation, but also on the ground that private enterprise should not be discouraged by undue competition on the part of Government institutions where the fees charged in many cases did not represent even a fair proportion of the cost price of education. At the same time the public were assured that the Governor-in-Council had no intention of appropriating the extra income from fees for general purposes, but had decided that it should be devoted to the further improvement of Government high schools. It was accordingly announced that in accordance with this decision Government would set aside for expenditure on these schools, over and above the normal average expenditure then being incurred on their maintenance, a sum as nearly as possible equivalent to the increased receipts from fees.

2. The increased fee-receipts for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 were Rs. 14,835 and Rs. 49,426, respectively, or a total of Rs. 64,261 for the two years. It is proposed to spend this amount on the provision of additional accommodation and equipment for the teaching of science in secondary schools. The necessary provision for the expenditure will be made in next year's budget.

The Governor-in-Council has also decided that certain suitable items of recurring expenditure in connection with the improvement of Government secondary schools should be permanently debited to the annual excess which, for this purpose, will be taken as half a lakh. For the present it is intended to spend a little over half of this amount on the improvement of the pay of assistant masters in Government secondary schools, and a sum of Rs. 26,340 will accordingly be provided in next year's budget on this account.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Continued from page 5.)

Wadia, whose knowledge of animals was about as good as that of municipal affairs. As to Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy he (the speaker) did not know what qualifications he possessed to be on the Committee, but the question was whether Sir Fazalbhoy would find time to serve on that Committee. The third member, Mr. Baptista, himself had said that he was only a beginner in this matter. He (the speaker) was therefore surprised that these names should have been suggested. If the Corporation was really in earnest as regarded the improvement of the Gardens they should make larger grants for the purpose for they had never given a sufficient grant. The proper course for them was to get some expert to advise them in the matter. They must tell the Commissioner that they were willing to make improvements in the gardens. The Commissioner should suggest what improvements were desirable, which would enable them to estimate the cost. He therefore moved an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to make a full report suggesting improvements in the Victoria Gardens both on the Botanical and the Zoological sides, with an estimate of the cost of those improvements. The members of the Committee proposed by Mr. Baptista were undoubtedly extremely estimable gentlemen but they must have some expert to advise them in the matter.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said their public gardens were no credit to the city. He thought more skill was necessary than money. The Poona Gardens were infinitely superior to those in Bombay, and it appeared that the Poonaites possessed more skill in matters relating to gardening than Bombayites. He instanced the case of the Empress Gardens at Poona, of which the expenses and income came to the same figure, namely Rs. 9,000, so that the people in Poona had a garden which practically cost them nothing. He agreed with Sir Pherozeshah that an amateur committee was no good, and that an expert adviser was necessary. While in England he had purchased forty rose plants which cost him only 36 shillings, which showed that they could get them cheaper in England than in India. While in England he also bought another kind of flower plants, and they thrived to perfection in his garden in Bombay. Some of these he sent to the Victoria Gardens and subsequently on making enquiries whether they had thrived there he was told by the Superintendent that the local atmosphere did not agree with them (Laughter). He was in favour of having an expert to advise them in the matter and at present he thought, there was nobody in Bombay better qualified to give advice in the matter than Mr. Millard.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna supported Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's amendment.

Col. Collie suggested that the amendment should be so modified as to include the improvement not only of the Victoria Garden but the hortcultural improvement of the whole city.

Sir Pherozeshah said he could not accept the suggestion as it involved a big question and as it also travelled beyond the scope of the original motion which only referred to the Victoria Gardens.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

It was next put as a substantive proposition and carried.

Mr. Mantri moved that the petition from Mr. Anandrao Narayen Surve and others saying on behalf of the Hindu rate-payers and residents of Umerkhadi that Umerkhadi which had a population of several thousand Hindus, mostly of the working classis, had no place of worship, and requesting that one of three Municipal vacant plot on 2nd Cross Lane be given for the erection of a temple theron at a norminal rental on a long lease, be referred to the Standing Committee for remarks.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation adjourned.

LAWN TENNIS.

PROVINCIAL TOURNAMENTS

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

The Punjab Lawn Tennis Tournament of 1914, has been fixed for the week commencing on Monday the 2nd February. The Allahabad Tournament will be held a fortnight later commencing on the 16th February, provided that the water supply which at present is in a precarious working condition, proves sufficient to enable the courts to be brought into order.

LAUNCHING OF A SUPER-DREADNOUGHT

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Nov. 12.

The super-Dreadnought Benbow was launched to-day by Lady Randolph Churchill at Glasgow.

The vessel's displacement is 25,000 tons and her speed 21 knots, while she carries ten 13.5 guns.

ANOTHER AVIATION TRAGEDY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, Nov. 12.

The famous aviator, Captain Legarde, was killed while flying to-day. He was caught in an eddy and fell, being crushed under the engine.

GALE IN CANADA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
OTTAWA, Nov. 13.

Twenty cargo steamers and probably a hundred lives have been lost in the recent gale on Lake Huron.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FORGERY OF A WILL

SAKHARAM BABAJI NAVLE AND FIVE OTHERS v. THE KING EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

The accused were charged with having forged a will purporting to have been made by a woman named Dwarkabai on the 5th November 1911 in favour of the accused Nos. 1 and 2. The trial before the Sessions Court at Satara ended in the conviction of all the accused, the Assessors also being of the same opinion; Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were sentenced to undergo five years' rigorous imprisonment and the other four accused were sentenced to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

One Ramji a Maratta by caste had married as his third wife one Dwarkabai. Dwarkabai had at the time another husband living, so the ceremony which united her to Ramji was what is called a "*Pat*" marriage. By his first wife Ramji had one son and one daughter. By his third wife Dwarka, he had two sons, who died 4 or 5 years ago. Ramji himself died 10 years ago, and after his death Dwarka and her step-children continued to live in union. This arrangement continued for some 4 or 5 years, when Laxman's wife and Dwarkabai disagreed. The two women began then to have their meals separately and eventually when Dwarka contracted consumption, she went to live in a separate house. Not long after Ramji's death, one Vithai fearing the plague left her village of Virmade in the Satara District and went to stay with her nephew who lived in Poona. It so happened that Vithai's nephew had rooms in the same building as Dwarkabai, and in this way there commenced an intimate friendship between the two women. About this time, Dwarkabai seemed to have formed a wish to invest money in land. She therefore asked Vitha whether money could be profitably lent on mortgage in Virmade. Vitha replied in the affirmative. And four months after Vitha's return to Virmade, Dwarkabai paid her a visit there. On that occasion she made no investments. But in every succeeding year she repeated her visit and lent sums on mortgage, amounting to Rs. 500 or Rs. 600. In 1908, Dwarkabai contracted consumption and her malady had increased so much that she sent for Vitha; Vitha stayed with Dwarka for three or four weeks until the latter was removed to Virmade, where she died in a few days. Dwarkabai's step-son Laxman made an application for a certificate of heirship to the deceased Dwarkabai. Her brother also made an application for the probate of a will alleged to have been executed by Dwarkabai on 5th November 1911. He also at the same time put forward the will in the Wai Court, as the opponent of Laxman's heirship application. The Subordinate Judge's Court at Wai, disregarded the will, as no probate had ben obtained of it and granted to Laxman a certificate of heirship. In the mean time the probate application came for hearing in the District Court. The District Judge found that the will was forged, and so he ordered under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code the prosecution of all the persons concerned in the said will.

SENTENCED CONFIRMED.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the counsel for the defence, confirmed the conviction and sentence of the first five accused, and quashed the conviction of the accused No. 6 as the case against him was not proved.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Singne appeared for the accused appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 14th OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 46.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

922-12—Bicknell M. R. & Co. Vallibhoy Kaderbhoy & Co. a firm v. Harmukhrai Hanumanbux.

For Examination of Witnesses (in Chambers.)

In Re Indian Co's Act VI of 1882—Payne & Co. In Re The Credit Bank of India Ld. v. Dossabhai Ardeshir Cama & anr. Patell & Ez. Mehta & D. Mansukhlal J. H. & Co. Payne & Co. Matubhai J. & M. J. A. Valles Daphtary F. & D. Dikshit & Pur. J. O. 7-11-13 Part Heard.

For Dismissal (in Court.)

1216-12—In person Vasantrao Madhowrao v Punlik Rowji and onr. Mulla & Mulla.

To Speak to the Minutes of Consent Order

496-13—Payne & Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v. Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed & ors. Pestonji R. K. Co. Crawford B. & Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Acting Assist. Commrs. Report.

882-08—Captain & Vaidya The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bombay Furdunji Ardesher Cursetji Furdunji & ors. Unwalla P. & P. Matre J. & M. Sham M. & H.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay, v Moosa Haji Hassam and ors. Bhai Shunker K. and G. For further Hearing Matu Bhai J. and M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Comr's. Report.

1113-12—Sm. B. & Co. Keshow Raghoba Lote v.

Long Causes.

O. S. 303-13—Patell and Ez. Roque Estevas Rozario Mathai D'Silva alias Roger Mathias D. Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 301-13—Patell and Ez Roque Estevas Periera alias Rock Stevens Periera v Periera alias Rock Steven Periera v Roger Mathias D'Silva and ors. Patell and Ez Bhimji and Co.

1016-12—Mhadhowji K. & C. Jamnadas Vithaldas v. Narrotam Anandji Mansukhlal & J. H. & Co.

155-13—In person Menasseh Jacob Menasseh v Abrahim E. J. Abrahim Ard. H. D. and Co.

172-13—Mulla and Mulla Abdulla bin Ahmed Masib v Damodherdas Kallianji and Co. and anr. Dastur and Co.

178-13—Motichand & D. Lalibhai widow v. Baboolal Laloobhai Edgelow G. W. & Co.

184-13—Jamsetji R. & D. Messrs. Nirbhandas Ratanchand a firm v. The Presidency Mills Co. Payne & Co.

187-13—Dastur & Co. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawferd B. & Co.

263-13—S. A. Tyabji Atmaram Mangesh Dubushi v. Laxmibai alias Lanu widow Nadirshaw & D.

217-13—Dubash & Co. A. E. Gingunnacopulo v. Messrs. Ralli Bros. a firm Little & Co.

221-13—Payne & Co. Hafizboo widow v. Ranchordas Dharsi & ors. Little & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

For Consent Decree.

508-12—Captain & V. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Divekar Khanderao & ors. Sh. M. & H. Edg. G. W. etc. Part-Heard 20-9-13.

142-09—Bhaishanker B. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & M. Part Heard.

108-13—Nadirshaw & D Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy v. Jethabhoy Ragowji Joshi Captain and V. Part heard 4-11-13.

562-12—Payne & Co. Sheavallah Ruttonji Bomonji v. Joharmal Mulchand a firm Madh K. & Ch.

810-11—Shroff D. & D. Nandibai v. Vasanji Haridas & ors. Maneckhlal & Ty. Madh. K. & C.

156-12—Sabnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganpat Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

77-13—Daphtary F. & D. Venubai Widow v. Narayen Ganpatrao & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

261-12—Sabnis & G. Goomansing Chainsing v. Prithiraj Jethmal a firm Shroff D. & D.

967-12—Mulji & Th. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors. Tyabjee D. & Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co. Ltd. Payne & Co.

658-11—Daphtary F. & D. R. D. Sethna & ors. v. Hemraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshii H. D. & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi Shroff D. & D.

O. S. 812-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & Ez.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabjee D. & Co.

486-13—Wadia G. & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & Ez. Man. J. H. & Co.

498-13—Dikshit & P Maganlal Ranchhod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Maneklal & T.

396-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Meld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas Tyabjee D & Co.

1223-12—D. J. Mantri Moreshwar Narayen & ors v Gajanan Narayan & ors Little & Co. D. J. Mantri.

After the Appellate Side Work is over.

Suits for hearing & final Disposal.

Long Cause.

699-13—Pestonji P K & Co., Grace Edit Hemmingway v. Wilmoth Harrison Little & Co.

306-13—Dubash & Co., Sunilal Vardichand v. Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah & S.

73-13—Dikshit & P Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla and anr. Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jamsetji R & D G.

279-13—Jehangir M & S Dhunaji Bhasker Dhuru and ors. v. Rajballi Karimbux and ors Smetham B & Co.

Oct. 113-4660-13—Motichand & D Khimji Dhirao v. Krishnarao Sitram Dumeta Ragavaya N & Co., For postponement.

263-13—Purmanand & Co., Jehangir Hormusji Marker v. Burjorji Cawsji Contractor and anr. Ardesir H D & Co., Motichand & D.

319-13—Patell and Ez. Gulam Hussein Abdually Pitalwalla and anr. Abdul Kayam Abdul Husein Pitalwalla Man. J H & Co.

157-13—Patell and Ez. Mighji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji & ors. Edgelow G W & Co., D J Mantri.

1209-12—Mulji K and Th. Poonamchand Jipaji & Co a firm v Salimabai widow and ors D. J. Mantri.

398-11—Jehangir M and S Ramdas Goolraj and ors. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K & C.

17-13—Patell & Ez. Mehji Vallabhdas v. Laxuman & ors. Shamrao M & H G. H. Dalal D. J. Mantri.

170-12 Bick. M R & Co., Ramratton Ramkissondas & ors. Bishandyal Cooverlal Agarwalla Tyabji D & Co.

49-13—Shamrao M & H Mistri Laxumon v. Jhaverchand Naranji & ors. Mehta & D.

454-12—Dastur & Co Noor Mahomed Sachidina v Abdul Rasool Bhalu and ors Payne & Co. Matubhai J & M Little & Co.

489-12—Payne and Co A. M. Jeewanji & Co a firm v The Bombay & Hujaz Steam Navigation Co of India Ld Bicknell M R & Co.

170-13—Judah & S Shivji Lingoo Jaya & anr v Ramchandra Keshav Pujari Mulla & M.

87-12—Patell and Ez. Meghji Vallabhdas v Khimji Dhamji Manecklal and T.

O. S. 157-12—Judah & S Jehangir G & B Sunhabai Widow and ors. v Solomon David Pezarkar & ors Shamrao M & H Patel & Ez.

736-13—Patell and E. R D Sethna v Wamon Balaji Jehanjir G & B.

971-12—Nadirshaw & D Dadabhai Framji Oliaji v Jamsetji Kharas & ors Pestonji R K & Co. Bhimji & Co Jehangir M & S.

147-13—Madhowji K & C Devji Kanji v. Morarji Chaturbhuj and anr Patell and Ez. Mitra M and M.

904-13—Jam R. & D. A. Abdoolally Bros. a firm v. Mahomedally Rajabally & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

A LADIES' MEETING.

MRS. RANADE'S LECTURE.

There will be a ladies' meeting in the Hall of the Servants of India Society's Home, in Sandhurst Road, this afternoon at 3-30 (S. T.). Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the President of the Seva Sadan Society, will be one of the speakers. There will be speeches in Marathi, Gujarati and English, the subject for discussion being "Woman's Educational Activity." All ladies are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

OLD OFFENDERS RETURN TO GAOL.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted Abbas Ramjan Khan, an old offender with four previous convictions, of theft.

It was alleged that on the 7th instant Abbas, taking advantage of Bala carrying a trunk on his head at the Church Gate station platform quietly put his hand in the complainants pocket and extracted a purse containing one rupee. Another porter on the platform noticed the theft and arrested the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Another old offender Abbas Alibux was charged that while one Mahadeo Kasiram was getting into a train he noticed Abbas cutting his pocket. Mahadeo tried to arrest him, but as the man ran away he gave chase and a policeman on duty arrested Abbas who was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A WOMAN KIDNAPPER.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Stenson charged Mariambee, a Sidee girl aged sixteen with kidnapping three children, a girl and two boys from the lawful guardianship of their parents. The three children were playing near the steps of their house at Madampura one morning when they were missed at the meal time, and no trace of them could be found. The parents reported the matter to the Police giving a full description of the missing children. Enquiries were instituted when the children were identified at Mahim, whilst begging on the streets.

It appears that Mariambee after kidnapping them, had robbed them of their jewellery, and taken them with her to Mahim. There she removed their nice clothing, dressed them in rags, and sent them out begging everyday, at the same time keeping an eye on them from a distance. She gave them very little to eat keeping them half starved so that they might be compelled to beg something substantial for her.

In delivering judgment the Magistrate remarked that this was a case which called for very severe punishment, but taking into consideration that the accused was a young girl, he sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A EUROPEAN BEGGAR SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Doran charged Pemberton Edwards, a European lad aged 18 years with begging for alms when having sufficient means of subsistence.

The accused was temporarily employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway and was drawing a sufficient salary to pull on with. It appears that on Monday evening the accused went to Mr. Ebrahim Fazulbhoy's bungalow at Warden Road begging for alms where he was given some money. He then went along the line of houses calling at the residences of five other gentlemen for the same purpose. He was arrested by Deputy Inspector Doran who on searching him found a rupee on his person. The accused pleaded guilty and in sentencing him to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment the Magistrate remarked that it was a pity that a European British subject drawing a sufficient salary to live on, should revert to this shameless habit of imploring alms.

A LECTURE ON PARSEE LULLABIES

Mr. Pallonji Burjorji Desai will deliver, under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association, a lecture in Gujarati on "Parsee Lullabies" at Bai Bhikaiji Bengali School, Fort, on Monday 17th, November, 1913, at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture will be accompanied with oral and instrumental music by some ladies.

Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamsedji Modi, B.A., Ph. D. will preside on the occasion.

FIREMAN BEATEN TO DEATH

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner held an inquest at the morgue yesterday on the dead body of Muntaj Gowhar, a fireman on the G. I. P. Railway who met his death on the 30th ultimo by being brutally assaulted with sticks by two Hindoos in a dispute which arose over the ownership of a cot between the parties at Grant Road.

The two Hindoos, Abha Sayana and Balia Ramaya who caused the death of the deceased, were both present at the inquest. On the day in question the deceased returned home rather late, from work when he found his cot occupied by Abba who was fast asleep. He roused Abba who got up in an angry mood and abused the deceased for disturbing his repose. An altercation ensued when Abba, getting the worst of it, ran out and returned with a thick bamboo with which he assaulted the deceased. The latter who was a powerful man succeeded in snatching the stick out of Abba's hand. Several people who witnessed the fight gave evidence at the inquest which led to show that Abba, on finding himself no match for the robust fireman called in Balia to his assistance to tackle the deceased. Balia held the deceased tightly round the waist whilst Abba mercilessly assaulted him with a stick until the deceased fell senseless to the ground, when the assailants took to their heels. Dr. A. Powell examined the dead body and said that the skull of the deceased was badly fractured. The jury returned a verdict that death resulted from a fracture of the skull caused by being beaten with a stick by Abba whilst Balia held the deceased. This act was punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

THEATRE ASSAULT CASE.

CROSS-SUIT BY MR. MELBOURNE.

MORE WITNESSES EXMAINED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The Gaiety Theatre assault case took another turn to-day when Mr. Givan Wilson, on behalf of Mr. Tom Melbourne, submitted an application before Mr. E. Keays Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate against Mr. H. P. Moller under sections 352 and 504 I. P. Code (assault and insult). The application stated that on the 20th of October last, at the Gaiety Theatre Mr. Moller remarked to Mr. Melbourne, "Can you bring me a couple of girls into the box," and on being informed that there were only two ladies in the show, viz., Mrs. Major and Mrs. Melbourne he said "that is all right fetch them round." The complainant was informed by his wife that she would not continue the performance owing to the ungentlemanly conduct of Mr. Moller who was occupying a box. It is alleged that Mr. Moller on being asked to leave the box caught hold of the complainant's shirt and tore one arm of it completely off, breaking the cuff links. The Magistrate said he would hear witnesses on the 19th instant.

THE FIRST CASE.

Mr. E. Keays then resumed the hearing of the case against Mr. Tom Melbourne for alleged assault on Mr. Moller under circumstances already reported. Mr. J. More, a broker who occupied the box opposite on the night in question at the Gaiety Theatre said that Captain Denham was in the same box. Two gentlemen and a lady were in the opposite box. (Identified Mr. Moller.)

He saw Mr. Melbourne standing in the box dressed as a lady. He did not notice Mr. Moller touching or speaking to Mr. Melbourne. When Miss Corlass came on the stage, he noticed Mr. Moller turn his back on the stage almost at the time. She called some one a fool. He did not notice Mr. Moller making faces. Nothing attracted his attention particularly. He saw Mr. Major and Mr. Moller leaving the box together. He did not see Mr. Moller making any disturbance.

Capt. Denham-White, I.M.S., said that he occupied the box with the last witness on the night in question. In the box opposite was a lady and two gentlemen. They crossed his box and went into theirs. The first thing he noticed was Mr. Melbourne dressed as a lady in the box. He heard Mr. Warwick Major tell one of the occupants that there was a disturbance and that it should be discontinued. He did not see Mr. Moller touch or speak to Mr. Melbourne. During Miss Corlass's song she interlarded her song by saying "silly fool, you are spoiling the show." Mr. Moller did not interrupt the show. Further hearing was at this stage postponed to Saturday.

THE SEVA SADAN NURSES. IN POONA.

The Sassoon Hospital, Poona, sent this year in September last, for the Junior Nursing Examination conducted by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, Bombay, 8 nurses from among these that were receiving training there. Four of these were European and the other four were Brahmin widows from the Seva Sadan Poona Branch. There are at present six pupil nurses at the Hospital from the Seva Sadan Poona. All these ladies that appeared for the examination passed their examination successfully, and after six months they will appear for the senior examination in nursing conducted by the same Association. Lt.-Col. Smith, the Civil Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, and the sister-in-charge were kind enough to make special arrangements for the training of the Seva Sadan pupil nurses at the Sassoon Hospital through the medium of Marathi; and the work of teaching the nursing course to these ladies through the vernacular was entrusted to Dr. P. V. Shikhare, L. M. & S., Assist. Surgeon, who most enthusiastically took great pains in coaching these ladies. Mrs. Chandrabai Gothoskar stands 3rd; Mrs. Yessubai Lele stands 5th; Mrs. Krishnabai Jathar stands 6th; and Mrs. Mathurabai Gogte stands 8th. This is very satisfactory and the Hospital authorities deserve special thanks of the Seva Sadan for having given special facilities to the young ladies of the Seva Sadan for being trained for this most useful and urgently needed form of social service. Owing to prevalence of plague in the city the regular classes are closed, but work room classes are kept open in a tent in the health-camps opened outside the city.

SEQUEL TO A TATA IRONWORKS DISPUTE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY A EUROPEAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Yesterday before Mr. Keays acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, an application was made on behalf of Mr. Patrick Mcguire charging Mr. Joseph Schumacher, formerly of the Tata Iron Works at Sakchi, with breach of trust. It was alleged that some German firms wanted an expert to settle their dispute at Sakchi and the accused engaged the services of the complainant for the purpose. It was arranged that the complainant should get Rs. 100 per day as his fees and be paid travelling expenses extra. The complainant went to Sakchi and settled the dispute but as he demanded his fees and travelling expenses the accused said that he would pay his dues down as soon as the money was drawn. The complainant waited only to ascertain from enquiries that the accused had not only drawn his fees but a sum far in excess of it, resigned his appointment at Sakchi and booked his passage for England.

The Magistrate issued a summons against the accused on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

THE MUHARRAM.

REGULATIONS BY POLICE COMMISSIONER.

This week's "Bombay Government Gazette" contains the following notification, dated 8th November, by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police Bombay:—

1. With the previous sanction of the Governor in Council the Commissioner of Police is pleased to make the following rules for the conduct of the Muharram Festival within the limits of Bombay City and Island:—

(i) Panja-processions and pethi-processions will be permitted as usual, provided that the number of persons accompanying a panja or pethi does not exceed 30. No license for a panja-procession will be granted to any non-Mahomedan, and non-Mahomedans will not be allowed to parade panjas.

(ii) All toli-processions are absolutely prohibited from the first night to the tenth night, both inclusive.

(iii) The Sandal-procession of the Bara Imam dargah is prohibited from circulating in the streets during the period of the Muharram.

(iv) The lifting and circulation of tabuts and tazias on the tenth night (Katal-ki-rat) shall be strictly confined to the limits of the respective mohollas in which each tabut or tazia is standing. No tabut or tazia shall be carried outside the limits of its own moholla on the tenth night and no tabut or tazia shall be allowed to move along any main road, such as Parel Road, Grant Road, Erskine Road, Carnac Road, Babula Tank Road and Duncan Road.

(v) The procession of tabuts with music, etc., on the tenth or Immersion Day will be allowed subject to the condition that each tabut shall be lifted and carried by the most direct road to the main route of the procession which will be Bhendy Bazaar, Kalbadevi Road and Carnac Road to the Bandar. No tabut will be permitted to visit other mohollas before moving south along the main route. The tabuts of the F and G divisions and the Madanpura Julhai tabut will be immersed in the usual manner at the usual places. Such of the Mazagaon tabuts and the tabuts of the E division mohollas bordering the north side of Grant Road as are accustomed to travel to Carnac Bandar will move straight to the J. J. Hospital corner and thence south along the prescribed route. The remainder should be immersed at Mazagaon Bandar as usual. The tabuts situated south of Grant and Babula Tank Roads on the west and east of Parel Road will move on to Parel Road by the shortest route from their respective mohollas and thence south towards Kalbadevi. The tabuts situated south of Paidhuni and Paidhuni Road will move by the shortest route from their mohollas to Paidhuni Police Station and thence go straight away down Kalbadevi Road. The Kamathipura tabuts shall move via Falkland Road to Two Tanks and thence to the J. J. Hospital corner and down Bhendy Bazaar by the prescribed road. Tabuts belonging to Dhobi Talao, Phanaswadi, Khetwadi and Girgaum shall move direct by the shortest route to the Money School and Carnac Road. The latter shall not move northwards or approach Bhendy Bazaar. The Colaba tabuts shall have straight up to the Crawford Market and thence down Carnac Road to the Carnac Bandar. They shall not enter the area north of the Crawford Markets. No tabut will be permitted to circulate in other mohollas before finally joining the direct route to the Carnac Bandar.

(vi) The following streets will be entirely closed to all Muharram celebrants during the ten days and nights of the festival:—

Pakmodia Street.	Chimna Butcher Street.
Dhabu Street.	Mutton Street.
Doctor Street.	The Koka Bazaar.

2. In the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) (f) (ii) and (h) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, and with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the Commissioner of Police has framed the following rule:—

Any person applying for a license for the playing of music in any street or public place during the period of the Muharram festival shall deposit in the office of the Commissioner of Police at the time of the application for the license a sum of Rs. 100 or such smaller sum as the Commissioner of Police in his absolute discretion may in any case fix if upon the consideration of all the circumstances he considers that the deposit of such smaller sum may be accepted. In the event of the grant of the license to the applicant and of his obedience to the rules issued for the conduct of the Muharram, and in the absence of any disturbance by or with the connivance of the applicant, the amount of the deposit will be returned to the applicant after the close of the festival. Otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to Government and will be credited to the fund for the relief of indigent pilgrims to Mecca.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK OF THE PRESIDENCY.

GOVERNMENT REPORT.

The following summary of Season Reports from the various districts of the Bombay Presidency was published in Thursday's Government Gazette:—

The standing crops were withering in parts of Ahmednagar, damaged by rats in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Palanpur and Rawa Kantha, by insects in parts of Broach and by blight in parts of Bijapur. They were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi crops continue. Picking of cotton was in progress in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar and Baroda. The supply of fodder and drinking water was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Prices are high and showed a tendency to rise. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	12 to 40
Gujarat	15 to 29
Konkan	23 to 31
Deccan	19 to 44
Karnatak	32 to 44

ILLICIT COCAINE IN CALCUTTA.

LARGE QUANTITY THROWN IN HUGHLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Last week the Bengal Excise Department threw into the Hooghly a large quantity of cocaine estimated to be worth quantity of cocaine estimaetd to be worth Rs. 1,14,000 which formed part of various seizures on board ships and the town of Calcutta. The cocaine destroyed formed only a part of large stocks imported into the city.

CABIN BOY SENT TO JAIL.

The Sub-divisional Officer of Howrah yesterday disposed of the case in which Sheikh Osman, a former cabin boy on the City of Poona was charged with smuggling into Howrah cocaine valued at Rs. 16,000. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 500.

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. nights are passed sleeplessly, The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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MINISTRY OF LANDS.

THE SCHEME OUTLINED.

SWEEPING REFORMS.

TORY DISQUIETUDE.

The special representative of the "Westminster Gazette" writes:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proved once more his remarkable faculty for clothing a serious and far-reaching policy with the bright humour and interesting connective comment that can hold an audience keenly entertained hour by hour. Nobody was weary at the end of the speech to the delegates at Swindon—which was the main event of Oct. 22.

Mr. Lloyd George announced that he was propounding proposals which were the unanimous decision of the Cabinet. He approached the task with cheerful confidence. The magnitude of it he admitted, but he contrived to convince the vast assembly of cautious West Countrymen that the work would be carried through with the same determination and completeness as have attended the passage of the other great reforms achieved by the present Government.

The proposals include fixity of tenure and fair rent for the tenant-farmer, a minimum wage for the agricultural labourer, and houses at economic rents sufficient to supply the needs of every village whether for agricultural labourers or for other workers resident in the rural districts. The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not adopt the policy of keeping the village for the farm labourer. He wishes to encourage the town worker to live in the country if he so desires, and he claims that such a housing policy may be conducted on an economic basis.

Summarised in a few sentences the policy is:

The establishment of a Ministry of Lands. The Ministry to take over the present staff and duties of the Board of Agriculture and the machinery for land valuation, and to control all matters relating to the user of land, whether in town or country.

Commissioners to be appointed under the Ministry of Lands with power to decide whether a notice to quit given by a landlord to a tenant farmer is reasonable or capricious, and in the latter event to award the tenant exemplary compensation for disturbance of good will. If the tenant is disturbed by a sale of the estate the seller must pay him compensation.

Small farmers to have the right to a revision of existing rents under similar conditions to those provided in the Scottish land courts.

Large farmers to have the right to appeal if the rent is put up, and also if through any action of the State wages are increased in the district, or in times of severe agricultural depression.

The principle of the Wages Boards is to be extended to the land, and a minimum wage established by law for the agricultural labourer.

The Ministry of Lands will have full powers to acquire at a reasonable price all waste, derelict, and neglected tracts of land, and to take such steps as may be necessary to afforest, reclaim, and develop these waste lands, and it will be duty incumbent upon them—using the resources of the State for the purpose.

A schedule will be prepared of all districts where housing accommodation is insufficient. The central authority will then build the houses and let them at an economic rent.

The Commissioners will have power to fix the price of the land required for the purpose.

Every house must have a garden sufficient to supply vegetables for the tenant's use.

The Insurance Reserve Fund will be invested in the housing scheme.

The present staff of the Board of Agriculture and the Valuation Department will do the main work required. The only new appointments will be the Commissioners.

It will be seen that the most important advance on the proposals already forecasted is the transfer of housing entirely and directly to a central authority instead of leaving it to the local authorities.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer dealt with each of his proposals in detail. He advanced arguments in support of them; he cheerfully accepted the broad West Country chaff interspersed here and there, and exchanged jokes with the audience in his pleasant, homely fashion. Now and then he carried them with him in a passage of glowing eloquence and dropped again into a happy conversational style.

No other man in public life could have handled this huge gathering in quite the same way. They entered into the spirit of the speech. They followed and adopted every changing mood. The Celtic charm caught them more thoroughly than the Midland audience at Bedford.

The sturdy West Countrymen have a tinge of poetry in their nature and a droll sense of humour. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer chaffed the landlords round red faces broadened with appreciative smiles. When he declared that the old spirit of feudalism must go and the villager as well as the farmer must be free by law to call his soul his own they rose in their places and cheered.

The applause was no mere stamping of feet and clapping of hands. Strong voices shouted with the true ring of heartfelt enthusiasm.

THE EVENING MEETING.

GOLF COURSES v. DEER FORESTS.

The Drill Hall, at which Mr. Lloyd George spoke in the evening, was crowded long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the meeting. Further enthusiastic applause greeted the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he rose to speak. In the course of his remarks Mr. Lloyd George said:

"I spoke at such length this afternoon that I am going to leave it to the young people to-night. (Cries of "No.") This afternoon I had a meeting of delegates from the Western Counties, and I expounded the programme of the Government for dealing with the land problem in this country—not an unauthorised programme—(hear, hear)—but the programme which I announced, and I feel it a great honour to be chosen for that purpose, was on behalf of the Prime Minister and the whole of my colleagues. (Cheers.)

ATTACKS ON CRITICS.

"About a fortnight ago I said a few words on the land. (Laughter.) They are getting very angry. (Laughter.) I do not know whether any of you when you were at school ever had a thrashing. (Laughter.) Well, I had many—(more laughter)—and I have no doubt I deserved them all. I remember very well, as boys, when our turn came—(laughter)—we always determined that we would not show we minded it. (Laughter.) The first came and the second, and then the third, and we behaved like philosophers—(laughter)—but when the fourth just bit the raw—(laughter)—we could not stand it any longer. Human nature would have its cry. Well, you know, they have not waited for the second. (Great laughter.) They are foaming, and if they are like this a few days after we begin, what will they be in a few weeks' time? There will not be enough strait-waistcoats in England for them. (Much laughter.)

"This afternoon I expounded the intentions of the Government with regard to the land—the actual scheme of action we are prepared to put the whole of our power into to getting through, and you must help us. (Cheers and cries of 'We will.') Well, you may say in towns—I do not think you will, because you are politically too well trained for that—there may be people in towns who say, 'Well, what have we got to do with this? This is a policy for the rural districts.' Well, but I have got something for the towns, but you cannot put it all on one footing. Later on I shall have something to say about it. Do not run away with the idea that the rural programme has nothing to do with towns. It is a fact that you have had low wages in the country, and it is a fact that you have got land out of cultivation in the country and driving the labourer into the town to seek employment. That is what has kept wages down in the towns. That is what has crowded people into the slums in some towns. That is what has made all this thronging, throbbing life without sufficient air and space and vitalising power in the towns, and, believe me, the first step in the solution of the social problem which affects the multitude in the towns—the first step is to be taken in the lanes of our country.

"I was telling them this afternoon one thing which is done in Belgium. In Belgium there is a regular policy of taking the town worker to live in the country, to live there after he has done his day's work. One-third of the workmen who work in towns live outside in the counhry. They have got their garden—not a little garden—but a good-sized garden. Some of them have two or three acres, and then if they have got leisure they tend to it. I will tell you what happens there. When times of unemployment come there is something for the man with a garden to do. No man starves if he has got a good garden. (Hear, hear.) In times of unemployment a man either attends to his own garden or his friend who is in work employs him to look after his. So that unemployment in Belgium is never so serious a thing as unemployment in this country. Times of unemployment will come, and the problem for statesmanship is to look ahead. (Cheers.) Don't wait until you go bang up against the iceberg. The business of the statesman is to look out—the man in the crow's nest—and steer the vessel so that it should not strike and sink with hundreds of people on board. We cannot see it yet—trade is good it is remaining quite solid and we cannot see it, but it will come. We can only judge of the future from our experience of the past, and we ought to be prepared for it.

TO COLONISE BRITAIN.

"When unemployment comes, what do we do now? What we do now is we vote large sums of money in Parliament, and municipalities vote large sums of money. What for? They begin to improvise work. Well, work which you try and make is always bad work, so they go on making roads leading from nowhere to anywhere, roads that nobody ever travels on except the people who make them, and there is a lot of money wasted futilely, and you don't provide for the people who, on the whole, need the provision most. We propose to look ahead, and we are going to have in this country a great scheme of colonising. Where? Not in Saskatchewan, not in Alberta, but to colonise Britain—(cheers)—its waste lands, its uncultivated lands. We are going as a matter of policy to take that matter in hand so as not merely to provide labour, but healthy labour, remunerative labour, labour that will pay the community through and through. (Cheers.) That is one of the first steps, and I regard it as one of the most important steps which we propose to take. We want to encourage those who cultivate the soil by making them feel that they will reap the benefit of their own labour, and we want to discourage those who do not cultivate the soil, which is also rather important. We have discovered that a good deal of the land in this country is not put to its best use for reasons which do not benefit the community as a whole. Why? What happens? A good deal of it is turned to sport. My friend Mr. Macpherson is a Highland member; he comes from a county where, probably, you have got scores of thousands of acres which have been turned over to the deer, where formerly you had a great population.

"My Pretyman was here last week. (Laughter.) I am told he was in this room with an audience about one-sixth of the size of this. (Voices: "About 700," and "Rub it in.") Well, now, he practically said: 'Very well, if we are not going to be allowed to turn the land of England into a pheasant reserve and deer forest we won't allow you to play golf.' (Loud laughter.) Why? Because that is on land. But so is football, so is cricket, so is tennis. So I suppose the new landlord policy is to say: 'If you don't give us deer forests of 60,000 acres we won't give you recreation grounds of 100 or 200 acres.' (Laughter.) Well, stop a minute. I want to answer this, because they think that it is such a very good point. I have been playing golf myself in my day.

"What is a Highland forest? A Highland forest is a place where formerly hundreds of people found a living by cultivating the soil—hundreds of the most robust and gallant people these islands have ever seen. What happens when you make a forest? You turn them all out—every man of them—you pull down their houses, you burn them. You remember the story of the steamer that was coasting along the shores of Sutherlandshire? The wind was from the shore, and the smoke was so thick coming from the burning crofts that the steersman could not see his way. That is the first thing you do when you make a deer forest. How many acres have you got? thirty thousand, forty thousand—they run to a hundred thousand. Mr. Macpherson, who knows them very well, says there are about three million acres altogether in Scotland. Three million acres and tens of thousands of people are turned out of their homes in order to get sport for how many? Well, I do not know; I have never been at a deer forest, but I should be surprised if there were more than twenty there. They are there for a few weeks. How many people do you keep there regularly? I should be surprised if you get more than a dozen there. That is a Highland deer forest.

"Let me give you the history of a golf course. (Laughter.) There is a golf course of which I am a member, and when I read Mr. Pretyman's speech I went straight to the secretary. I said to him: 'What was this land before it was made a golf course?' 'It was all heather and bracken.' 'How many men were employed on it?' 'Not one.' 'What was the first thing you did? Did you burn any cottages?' He said: 'There was not a cottage there. The first thing we did was to spend a considerable sum of money to clear the heather.' 'Well, how much is it?' 'Three hundred acres,' Two courses, that is one-twentieth part of a Highland deer forest. 'How many men do you employ on it?' I asked. He said, 'We give regular employment to 85, occasional work to 110, and a good many of them poor fellows who, if they did not get employment there, would not get work anywhere, and jolly glad to get it.' That is very nearly two hundred. I asked, 'How many people use it in the course of a year?' 'Three thousand,' and he added, 'there are ninety workmen who formed a club of their own; they pay half a crown a year, and they play regularly on the golf course.' Now I want you to contrast the two. Supposing you turned a deer forest—the whole of a Highland deer forest—into a golf course like the Walton Heath one—(laughter)—you would have two hundred golf courses, you would employ regularly sixteen thousand persons, you would give occasional employment to twenty-two thousand persons, six hundred thousand people would shoot over it, and there would be eighteen thousand workmen who would shoot regularly over the deer forest—(laughter)—on payment of half a crown a year. (Renewed laughter.) Really what is there in common between the two? (A Voice: "You would not have damaged any crop there either.") Thank you; that is quite true. (Cheers.) Of course we do not. As Mr. Pretyman himself here at this meeting said, pheasants and partridges won't go anywhere unless the land is cultivated. (Laughter.) They must have crops to damage, they must be able to trample corn and to dig up roots and destroy food. They are not going to visit land which they cannot do some damage to, so what is the good of that? There is no sport in that. That is the contrast between the two cases. But he might say: 'Well, but, after all, golf is purely a sport.' Yes, but who are the men who take part in it? They are very generally busy men who work very hard and endure great strain on the nerves because they are usually men who work with their brains in the City and in business, who, unless they had recreation, would practically break down, and I don't consider recreation to be a thing which is unproductive. (Hear, hear.) What nonsense to compare a golf course with a Highland forest, which shows you he (Mr. Pretyman) knows nothing about either. (Laughter.)

UNASSAILABLE FACTS.

"I want you to read very carefully that great report which has taken eighteen months to prepare as to the condition of rural England—prepared by that able, patient body of investigators with whom I had the privilege and pleasure to work during the whole of that period. It is their work, and therefore I am free to commend it. You will get there unassailable facts. Then I want you afterwards to compare that with the remedies which the Government propose to put through.

"The first thing we have got to do is to see that the land of England is to be used neither for deer, nor sheep, nor pheasants, but for the people of the country. I know there is a very important gentleman who says this is an outrage on political economy. Is it his notion of political economy that a handful of people should draw huge rents from the land, and live in splendour where multitudes who labour draw starvation wages and live in wretched hovels? Is that political economy? (Cries of "No.") If it is, then that is the political economy I am out to strangle. (Cheers.)

"We want political economy that will make the best use of the land, and produce food for the people where in many homes there is a lack of it at the present moment. Give the people good houses and good wages for honest labour (Cheers.) Make this land the land of manly, independent people, worthy of the greatest Empire under the sun." (Cheers.)

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN AT BANDRA.

GAMBLERS HEAVILY FINED.

On Saturday last Acting Inspector Griffiths charged one Poshi Sitaram and nine others, all belonging to the fisher community, with gambling, which used to be carried on in a secluded house at Danda a Koli village of Bandra. The officer having got scent of the operatives in the gambling den very skilfully arranged for a raid on it which was very successfully carried out. Ever since the recent Danda riots, police activity in this village has been re-doubled and due care taken to repress every species of ruffianism and lawlessness. The punishment recently inflicted on the rioters was exemplary and deterrent, many having been sent to jail. In the gambling case also Poshi and his comrades were heavily mulcted in various sums of money amounting in all to Rs. 240.

THEFT IN BROAD DAY LIGHT.

Gordhandas Vallabhdas, a broker, living at Kazi Syed Street, reports that on Tuesday last, between 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., some one effected an entrance into his room by removing the iron-bars of a window and after forcing open his cupboard, absconded with gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 1,475.

The Police are investigating the matter.

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MODERN GIRL AND NOVELIST.

AUTUMN HEROINES.

An unusually productive autumn store of new books and many pleasant opportunities for an orgy of reading have left me thinking about the heroinest chosen by the novelists of to-day, writes "H" in the "Daily Mail." I have been trying to classify them and to compare them with those of other seasons with a view to discovering the kind of woman who is presumably interesting to the men and women of our times.

I put man in front of woman on this occasion with intention, for I am convinced that the men readers are at any rate in the autumn the novelists' great supporters, despite all traditional evidence to the contrary. If there were not so many devoted masculine novel readers there would be more willing husbands and brothers available for the theatres and other evening entertainments. . . . But that is quite another story.

DEPARTURE OF THE ADVENTURESS.

What concerns me at present is that as our novelists evidently invent heroines calculated to interest men, I may be able by a process of astute reasoning to discover the kind of woman by whom masculinity is stirred in his excursions into fiction. Is she the modest violet, the experimentaliser, the adventuress, or the homely female?

My experience is that the adventuress is taking a rest. She gave me a sensation in a good detective novel that came my way in the summer and left me full of admiration for her exquisite finesse. But she evidently meets with little sympathy from the fireside man who, seated after dinner in his easy chair, finds that the experimentaliser appeals to him more poignantly.

The experimentaliser is the old problem-setting heroine carried a step further in her career. She no longer theorises, she does; no longer rebels, but is a rebel.

There are any number of experimentalisers in this autumn's novels, and I find that their doings are chronicled as a rule by men who, I may add, give them no shrift. Perhaps they want to point a lesson to women, and to give the sterner sex as they read a comfortable feeling of superiority.

THE UNCOMFORTABLE REBEL.

Heroines who want to "live their own lives" and who want to "belong to themselves alone" land themselves in tragedy. Their male creators will not have it otherwise. They give the poor things their own way, oh yes!—but the aftermath is acrid.

When a woman novelist deals with them, she too lands them in an apparently hopeless muddle and leaves them there. Their fate lies in the reader's hands.

I am thinking now of two specially fine books, written one by a woman and the other by a man novelist, whose every word is eagerly absorbed by the cultivated. One dare not miss his work unless one is prepared to banish oneself outside the pale of literature.

His autumn heroine loves and is beloved uncanonically, goes through the mill that grinds the bonds of matrimony to powder and becomes the wife of the adopted one. Alas, what happens? Is all well with her? No; for history repeats itself and she is left with every probability of suffering pangs as horrible as those her first husband experienced. We leave her respited but in grave doubts as to her future.

No fireside novel reader of the masculine sex need feel perturbed by that heroine, but may well plume himself in the thought that experimentalisers often burn themselves—and if they are women, serve them right!

THE WOMAN NOVELIST'S HEROINE.

The woman novelist I have in my mind states the problem differently. Her heroine does not mean to marry until she knows she has met her other soul side; her true mate. She will not allow herself the chance of desecrating the holy bonds of matrimony.

So she experiments first with one and then with another, and the book ends with her having both her victims on her hands, to have and to hold it would appear indefinitely, one a paralytic and the other blind. Could punishment be more severe?

Where is this type of novel going to end? I am fain to believe in an abandonment of the heroine who does for the heroine who simply is—is sweet and human, feminine and fair, no worker-out of problems, as if she were the demonstrator at some chemistry class, but a good woman, subject to the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune it may be, but also the being upon whom are bestowed many of the dear and sacred joys of life, which compensate immeasurably for its ills.

DO PEOPLE WANT HER.

For this intimate dissection of soul, this distortion of fundamental women, who asks? There must be millions of people who enjoy reading about it. Surely it would not be given to us excepting as a tour de force now and then, as in the past it was for the cherished literary few. Yet, on the whole, do women feel really interested in the experimentalising heroine? I think not nearly so much so as men, though she is a useful kind of theme for discussion, and there are some women who care for nothing more dearly than a racy argument.

But let us presume that novels are still written for women, and also that the experimentalising heroine is their choice as well as men's. Do they like the "episodic" theme of feminimty of the life-story?

I believe women like the life-story and men the episodic novel, for men in self-defence prefer to concern themselves in their leisure moments less with a prolonged and detailed narrative than with a problem that is worked out in episodes. They have not the energy to take biography as an after-dinner recreation. Those women who read the problem novel at all, however, are reasoning beings. They have opportunities of reading when their brains want exercise instead of when they are tired, and their frequent criticism, "I can't think how she could possibly do it," craves some sort of solution. This the life-story gives them. And just lately there have been some excellent life-stories in novels written by women, and in my judgment for women.

MADONNA TYPE WELCOMED.

They lead up to the problems and in some measure, therefore, explain the steps taken outside the boundaries of convention. I had almost said that they also excuse those steps, but this form of self-insistence the modern novelist does not permit himself or herself. He simply states cases, holding no brief for one side or the other, and leaves the reader to be the judge to condemn or to applaud.

In the midst of all this revolution, with what sincere joy does one meet the Madonna heroine of one of our most potent novelists and the boy and girl lovers of another. Thankful for them and their tender shyness, the rest of the bold experimentalisers sink behind their dissecting tables unregretted.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

A PERSONAL SKETCH.

A good story is told of the way in which the German Crown Prince got the better of his father on his wedding day, writes Mr. Richard Think in the "Daily Mail."

The Kaiser, a stickler for etiquette and ceremony, was arranging some minor details to which the bridegroom objected. For a time it looked as though there might be trouble until the Prince good-humouredly remarked, "Surely I can at least have my own way on my wedding-day!" Needless to add, he got it.

The sentence sum up the Crown Prince's character as it is known to the people. Next to the Kaiser himself, the most uncertain figure in German politics, though he has nominally no right to interfere, is his eldest son. He is the only man in the Empire who dares to set the Imperial will at defiance, though, as he has frequently found to his cost, even he cannot do so with impunity.

It is generally known that the relations between the heir-apparent and the Emperor are not always of the most amicable character. His "banishment" to Danzig is accepted as an evidence of this. They are too much alike in disposition and temperament to be close friends. The same traits appear in both with only this difference, that the younger is physically energetic while the elder is mentally active. The one complains of the irksomeness of being the son of a clever father; the other, finding a too impulsive son a thorn in the flesh, is full of misgivings and is doing his best to put an old head on young shoulders. This led to friction and filial disobedience.

GETTING INTO TROUBLE.

The Prince, indeed, is one of those unfortunate people who seem to be always getting into trouble. Before his schooling began he used to contrive to steal away from his governess and amuse himself walking out of and in at the palace gates enjoying the fun of turning out the guard each time until the beating of drums brought his guardians after him.

When a student at Bonn he won the admiration of the people by proving that he had some strength of character. As a member of the Bonna Borussia, a students' corps, he was expected to swill his share of beer. This he refused to do for the very good reason that he considers too much beer drinking is not good for a man. On its being put to him that to drink beer is traditional and compulsory he threatened to leave the corps. Only an heir to the throne could have succeeded in carrying his point in such an institution, especially as his father, an old member, was petitioned to compel him to conform to the rules.

In spite of filial restrictions, or perhaps it is because of them, the Crown Prince has contrived to pack away a multitude of activities into his thirty-one years. He has been "employed" in all the civil administrative offices, the Army, to which all Princes of the Royal House belong from their ninth year, the Navy, and the aerial fleet. For it is his father's express intention to instruct him in the business of government from the foundation. Being a man with a will of his own and the courage to express his opinions, he has gone through all the thrills of popularity and the miseries of distrust. At one time he has been the idol of the nation; a few months later he has fallen foul of one class after another until he has been almost friendless.

CHARM OF CROWN PRINCESS.

His fortunes in this respect were at low ebb, at the time of his marriage. But the charm of the Crown Princess succeeded in winning all hearts and restoring her husband to popularity. There have been numerous ups and downs since then. A section of society turned against him after he was instrumental in bringing about the exposure of the Camarilla, culminating in the Court scandal which led to the downfall of princes and generals who had until then enjoyed the Kaiser's confidence and friendship. A distrust of Socialism has alienated the sympathies of that party permanently. His anti-English outburst in the Reichstag two years ago, his more recent bellicose writings, interpreted as an insult to France, and the present attack on his brother-in-law are accepted as so many proofs that he has thrown in his lot with the Pan-German Party. For this reason the more moderate section of public opinion is becoming somewhat afraid of him and dreads the day he may become Kaiser. It must be admitted that his association with the views of the headstrong war party is no good augury for the continued peace of the world.

That, however, is future history. As he approaches years of discretion his views are likely to undergo a change similar to those of his father, and it is to be hoped that much water will flow under the Spree bridges before the Crown Prince is called upon to preside in the castle on its bank.

A FEARLESS SPORTSMAN.

It is as a fearless sportsman that the Prince has won his most cherished laurels. He is such an all-round adept, such a keen enthusiast for all kinds of healthy outdoor exercise, that it might be easier to recount the sports in which he is not interested than those in which he excels. He has published a creditable book on hunting, whiles away the tedium of his "exile" playing tennis at Danzig, has sailed his yacht home first in a race, captained victorious ice-hockey teams, flown in airships and aeroplanes, been in several motor-car smashes when he was himself driving, carried off high-jumping prizes, met with polo and hunting accidents, and led his own horse past the winning-post.

Horse racing is tabooed by his royal parents as a sport beneath the dignity of the heir to the throne and setting a bad example to the people. Not so long ago it leaked out that he rode one of his horses at Hoppegarten in spite of repeated warnings. To the delight of the Princess, who is as much amused as her husband at these episodes, he was "confined" to his palace for several days as a punishment. During these "arrest" periods friends may be entertained, and it is said that the Princess looks forward to them as the only time she can be certain he is not getting into fresh trouble.

From this it may be gathered that the Crown Prince does not take life too seriously as yet. That, he often says, will come soon enough. Meantime he is taking all the enjoyment he can out of his irresponsible days. He has none of the austerity of his father and is greeted wherever he goes with that spirit of camaraderie which he himself cultivates. Though he has not inherited very much enthusiasm for the Navy, he is the most popular officer in the Army, enjoying the reputation of being a good soldier, fond of hearing the clatter of hoofs behind him in an exciting cavalry charge.

A NOTED MAHRATHI SINGER.

CHARITABLE PERFORMANCE AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Lalitakaladarsha Dramatic Company staged on Wednesday night their popular historic drama "Suoobhadra" at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, for the benefit of the Telagu Education Fund. The theatre was crowded. The performance was notable as is always the case with this company for the excellent singing of Mr. Keshavrao Bhousley, who is also the proprietor of the company, and, who, as a singer of scientific attainments, enjoys great reputation in the Mahratta com-

Mr, Kehsavrao Bhousley.

munity. The committee of the fund were so gratified with this proprietor-actor's benevolence that they presented him, the same night, a gold medal. The ceremony of presentation was performed by Dr. Daniel Judah. The drama was received throughout with cordial approval by the audience and most of the songs were encored three or four times. Evidently Mr. Keshavrao has grasped the fact that the Bombay Indian public wants the best music and is giving it to them. The friends and admirers of Mr. Keshavrao also contemplate presenting him with a suitable gold medal in appreciation of his singing, before his departure for the Central Provinces which will shortly take place.

MARRIED BUT NOT WIFE.

STRANGE SEPARATION AFTER A HONEYMOON ACCIDENT.

Captain Hugh E. E. Macdonell, formerly a Militia officer was cited as co-respondent in a suit wich Mr. Cyril Edgar Coggan, an auctioneer, brought for dissolution of marriage against his wife, Mrs. Helen Ada Coggan, says the "Daily Mail".

Mrs. Coggan and Captain Macdonell both entered an appearance, but did not file an answer to the petition, and a claim by the petitioner for damages was withdrawn.

Mr. Rayden for the petitioner, said the case was uncommon, as the parties had never lived together in the relationship of husband and wife. The latter had been a Miss Pilling and lived in Maida Vale. She and Mr. Coggan, on October 8, 1912, motored down to Eastbourne for the marriage, and the ceremony took place in St. John's Church. After the marriage they returned to town, the intention being to drive to the Hotel Russell. On the way the motor-car collided with a lamp-post in Park-lane, which threw the vehicle out of gear.

The President: What time was it? (Laughter.)

Mr. Rayden: I don't think it would be very early in the day. Mr. Coggan sent his wife to her flat to collect her luggage and take it to the Hotel Russell, while he stayed by the motor-car to give the police assistance. After that he went to the Hotel Russell and waited for his wife, but she never came.

The President: He was looking out for an action at law and lost his wife. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rayden said the story seemed scarcely credible, but this was what happened: The same night the petitioner went to his wife's flat and found it shut up. On the following day he sought his wife's maid, who lived at Richmond-road, Bayswater. Meanwhile, he received a letter from his wife, in which she said:

"I do not know what to say to you or how to say it. Least said soonest mended. I wanted to tell you all yesterday, but I simply could not tell you to your face. But when I got back to the flat last night I realised the hopelessness of it. I cannot live with you. I do not know what the law is in these cases, but I think you have an easy remedy in divorce. "NELL."

The petitioner could not see his wife, counsel said, until October 12. She said she could not live with him; but he persuaded her to come to the Hotel Russell on October 16, and she remained there, occupying separate rooms and refusing to live with him as his wife. On October 28 the petitioner went out in the morning on business, and when he returned in the afternoon he found that his wife had left, taking her luggage with her. She left behind a letter in which she said:

"You don't realise how awful it is for me. I must go away alone."

In the end, counsel said, it was ascertained that between November 28 and December 2 she stayed with Captain Macdonell at the Hyde Park Hotel, London, the couple passing as "Captain and Mrs. Mainwaring."

Mr. Coggan, the petitioner, giving evidence, said he believed his wife was an artists' model.

The President: What is the co-respondent?

Mr. Rayden: Formerly he was an officer in the Militia; at present he is about to become a bankrupt.

The President pronounced a decree nisi, with costs against the co-respondent.

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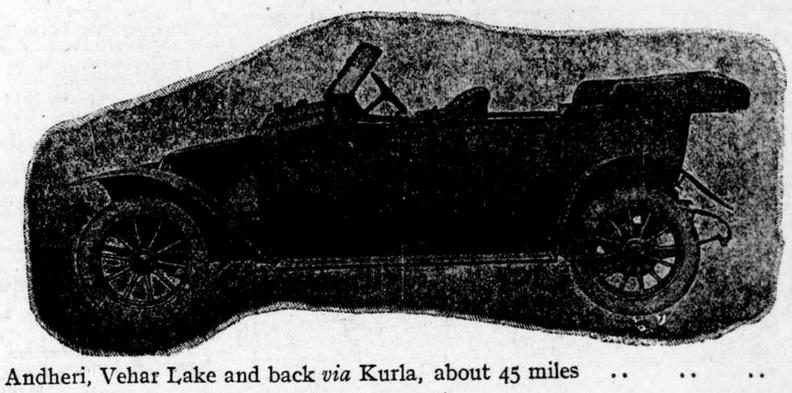

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